EYE-WITNESS STORY OF AMERICA GIVEN

United States Belittled Japanese, Thinking Empire Was Economically Weak

Great Britain had hindered the progress of the Japanese-American negotiations at Washington, while the United States believing that it was disadvantageous to come to an early agreement with Japan, dilly-dallied so that in the meantime, she could strengthen the so-called ABCD front against Japan in the Southwestern Pacific.

The situation leading to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was thus explained by Kazuo Ebina, former editor of the Shinsekai, Japanese newspaper published at San Francisco, in an address delivered by him recently at the meeting of the Bumei Kyokai at the Okuma Kaikan, in the Waseda University compound. Mr. Ebina returned to Japan in November, 1941, by the last boat that came back from the United States. Mr. Ebina said, in substance, as follows:

U.S. Never Expected

"Anyone can imagine that the present war was what the United States had never expected as regard to the time of its outbreak or the form of war. Of course, this war was brought about by the United States, and thus the United States should have been fully prepared for it. But actually it happened at an unexpected time and also in an unexpected form.

"Of course, the United States prepared for war, and perfected her wartime structure. I went to the United States toward the end of 1939, and returned to Japan late in 1941. In these two years, the United States underwent a great change. When the European war broke out, the majority of the American people did not wish to join it. But in less than two years they were brought to a step short of war. At the last Presidential election campaign, President Roosevelt said that the foreign policy of the United States Government was not to lead the country to war but to avoid war. The election resulted in favor of President Roosevelt, clearly proving that the American public did not desire war. The situation was exactly the same as at the election of President Woodrow Wilson in 1916, when he promised that the United States would never join the European war.

"The actual political power becomes a great overwhelming force in any country. It is said that the United States is a democratic country, a land of public opinion, or a country of the people. But American politics has a characteristic that makes one think that the President and his Government have much greater power than the Premier and Government of Japan. Reviewing the history of the United States, there was practically no instance of the people's power or voice being really reflected in American politics. About 150 years ago, Andrew Jackson was elected President, and he was really popular, and the so-called Jacksonian democracy ruled the whole country. Probably that was the only time when the public voice moved politics. Since then the American administration became centralized and the power of the President despotic.

President Despotic

"Recently material civilization developed, and there have come railways, motor-cars, airplanes, and radio. These modern facilities have further increased the power of the central administration to control the people. The President's term of four years was thought too short at first, and there was a view that it should be six years. Today Congressmen fly to Washington by planes, while in the past they went on horse carriages. The President announces his view by radio at any time. President Roosevelt's fireside chat is listened to by 130,000,000 people at their homes, smoking cigarettes, or eating dinner. They even listen to the radio in their cars. In these days of speed, what former presidents accomplished in four years can be done by the present President in six months. President Roosevelt has already finished his two terms of eight years and more than one year of this third term. Thus it may be said that the person who now possesses the greatest despotic political power in the world is President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States.

"Some people say that Washington is the center of the United States in everything, and the President is like the great central power generating station. That is quite to the point. That is to say, the President's wish spreads over the country like an electric current. In the United States, every one, even a young girl, desires to have his or her own opinion, but what opinion he or she might have is like an electric light, and he or she thinks it is his or her light. But the current for the light comes from the central generating station. Some lights are of 5 candle power, some of 10 or 100 candle-power, while some globes are red and others green. Thus it appears as though individuals have different opinions of their own, but really the opinion of the central person holding political power is being expressed through them. It can be said that there is no individual opinion in the United States. It seems to be the real form of the American democracy that the people are proud of, their red or green lights, lighted by some one else.

"The United States insists on defeating Chancellor Hitler. In convincing the ignorant American public of this necessity, they are using a very clever method. That is, they say that Hitlerism is totalitarianism, under which the living condition of the people is fixed by the despotic government, and none will be allowed to live as they like. It is Hitlerism to force upon the people a life as lived by the peoples in the occupied territories in Europe. Americans are enjoying the highest living standard in the world, and thus they are strongly opposed to Hitlerism that would place their living on the same level as that of the Europeans in the occupied area. Thus the antipathy against Hitlerism is aroused. At first they did not give any thought to Japan. They did not wish to fight, but they also realized that they might be obliged to fight after all to destroy Hitler. Yet they never thought of fighting Japan, Germany and Italy at the same time.

War Is Popular Subject

"While returning home on the Tatsuta Maru, last year, we discussed this question, and we said that the United States would after all join the war, but that that day would be quite far off, as the United States was not yet prepared for war. If the United States had to rise and fight Germany, her armament was not yet sufficient, and some years would be required before she could complete her preparations. But toward East Asia and particularly toward Japan, the sentiment of the American people was quite different, and thus we thought that there was danger.

"When Americans thought of war with Japan, there were certain favorable conditions that would have made them easily influenced by the view of the President and other war supporters. That is to say, they thought that to defeat Japan there was no need of an army, and the war could be fought to the end by only the naval and air forces. If it were necessary to send a huge army of 3, 4 or 7 millions, American mothers would object. If their sons were to be sent to Europe they would not have opposed it as the living conditions and food there would be the same as their children were used to. But to send them to the jungles of the Southern Pacific was something American mothers could not agree to.

"Finally because Japan had arisen and dealt a severe blow on the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, the bill for authorizing the Government to send troops abroad was passed by Congress. It was after the Pearl Harbor battle that the bill was approved. Previous to the commencement of the war, the American public would never have agreed to send American troops abroad.

"It is not known whether Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox had said seriously or under the instruction of the President, that to fight Japan only the naval and air forces were necessary. But because he said that Tokyo could be destroyed in two days, and the Japanese Navy annihilated in one or two weeks, the American public came to think that Japan was an easy mark.

Waiting for Oil

In July, last year, just when the Tatsuta Maru got the shameful treatment at San Francisco, there also came there two Japanese tankers, one a 10,000-ton ship and another a 7,000-ton ship. The oil produced in California is not sold to Eastern States, and the Associated, Shell and other oil companies desired to sell their oil to Japan, while Japan was eager to buy. Hoping that some arrangements would be made at Washington, those two tankers waited in San Francisco bay for three months. That made the Americans realize how badly Japan was in need of oil, and there was circulated a rumor that Japan's oil stock would last for only eight months, and that the story that Japan had enough oil to last two years was false. If those two tankers were purposely left at San Francisco, it worked remarkably.

"At any rate, to the United States Japan looked very weak, particularly during last summer and autumn. Never before did Japan look so weak and small a nation as at that time. When the Konoye Cabinet resigned and the Tojo Cabinet was formed, the American public said that the two cabinets did not differ much, the only difference being the personnel and that the change was necessitated because of the internal situation.

"The United States thought that it was yet premature to compromise with Japan, as Japan was bound to yield after all. Thus they tried to oppress Japan more and to prolong the negotiation. The best was to make Japan beg on her knees. In the meanwhile the ABCD front against Japan would be established, and the United States would become more powerful, succeeding to the British influence in the Pacific. By that time, preparations for defeating Germany would be completed. It was in such a manner the American reasoned and acted.

"Another instance of the American conception concerning East Asia differing entirely from that of Europe must be mentioned here. Americans regard Europe as a land that does not have much natural resources as it had been long cultivated and the peoples there are their brothers. But they think that there are vast undeveloped resources in East Asia and the South Seas, and it is their mission to develop them. These undeveloped resources are attractions for Americans. Furthermore Americans regard the natives of these East Asian territories as the races that God had created to be used by them as slaves and exploited. Also they firmly believe that the natives of East Asia would willingly obey their words.

"They looked down on the Japanese, because the Japanese were unable to settle the China Affair. Even now many Americans may continue to think in this light. Americans firmly believe that the native races of Malaya, East Indies, or the Philippines are absolutely dependent on the United States and the British Empire. Such natives would never be touched by the Japanese, they think. For Japanese to extend their activity to these East Asian areas proves their ignorance of the limit of their own ability, they believed.

"Having a firm conviction that the East Asia continent and the South Seas, and their natural resources have to be controlled by themselves, they did not acknowledge the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere' proposed by Japan. Therefore, although toward Europe they had adopted a negative attitude until they gained strength to defeat Germany, Americans had to follow a positive attitude toward Japan, or East Asia. Then they believed that Japan would finally retreat as she had no strength to resist the great attack of the United States. When Japan surrendered, then they intended to make Japan agree to the worst possible terms so that she could not rise again.

"In the present war, therefore, the United States was never prepared for the surprise attack on Hawaii, as none expected such an attack. Americans used to say that as the Japanese are good at making surprise attacks, they must be prepared for it. Especially the American Navy must have studied Japanese surprise attacks these twenty years. Thus we had to think that there was no way of making a surprise attack by Japan in case of a Japanese-America war, as that subject was fully studied for twenty years. So we thought that a war with the United States would not commence with a surprise attack, but it would be started with battles of destroying trade and shipping. Americans thought so. First the war would be fought with attacks on shipping lines, and a battle of big fleets would come later. Americans optimistically thought that in the meanwhile they would attack Japanese cities. But the surprise attack on Hawaii proved that there was left open one way of making surprise attacks on the United States, despite the twenty years' study. For this only way open, the Japanese Navy had been fully prepared. We now really feel thankful.

"On the other hand, we had always thought that when the Japanese-America negotiations did not smoothly progress it would be the British Government that would come to mediate at the last moment, because in case of war between Japan and the United States it would be the British Empire that would be the most hard hit. Of course in case of war, the United States would suffer, and so would Japan, but the British Empire would suffer most. It can be judged from the British attitude to the China Affair and other considerations that the British Empire must know that perfectly. Thus it was believed that at the last moment the British Government would extend its influence for bringing Japan and the United States to agreement. In this sense, Americans expected much of British Ambassador Lord Halifax. Even Japanese had believed so.

"At the beginning of November last, we thought it must be about time to hear of Lord Halifax as the Japanese-America negotiations came to face great difficulties. But it seems that such a calculation was absolutely unfounded. Because it was the British Government that hindered the successful conclusion of the Japanese-America negotiations, in which President Roosevelt wished to come to agreement by yielding to Japan's demand to a certain extent. I heard that President Roosevelt unheeded reports from American Ambassadors and other officials in East Asia, that had cautioned the American Government, and he respected Lord Halifax's opinion. Recently I have come to believe that this was true. Future historians will give final judgment.

England Overestimated

"Compared with Japanese in the United States, those in England had greatly overestimated the British Empire. Of course it is wrong for the Japanese to underestimate England. Americans also overestimated England, and I believe this idea had influenced President Roosevelt to dance to the British tune. Of course, it may be said that President Roosevelt was a firm believer in the British strength from the very beginning. In the United States there were also others like Colonel Lindbergh, who did not think much of British strength. On the whole, however, those who had a certain hunch, that Britain would win in the present war formed the majority of the American public. President Roosevelt was the first of the group. The majority of Americans so overestimated Britain that it would surprise the Japanese. Then again, Americans have overvalued Germany, because the progress of American science was due much to Germany. Whenever a new front developed in the European war, the first topic discussed in the United States was the new weapon of Germany. Whenever German forces were mentioned they talked of new German arms.

"As regard the period for preparing against Japan, Colonel Frank Knox said it would take three years, but it was very hard for Americans to wait three years. Some of them are now saying that next year they will be fully prepared against Japan. The year 1943 will be very important for the United States. I often hear it said in Japan that President Roosevelt would probably be assassinated this year, as assassination comes in the United States once in so many years. Of course it cannot be guaranteed that he would not be assassinated this year. About three more years are left of his third term, and Americans are in the habit of highly valuing their votes. In this sense the coming election in 1944 is very important to the President. Therfore it is important for Japan to see that there should not be brought about favorable conditions for the President to run for the fourth term. If developments prove that President Roosevelt is unqualified to handle the situation, then the war will develop very favorably for us.

Year 1943 Important

"For the United States Navy, the year 1943 is a very important year. Politically speaking also, it is the year before the coming presidential election, and therefore the Roosevelt administration must bring favorable conditions so as to insure its political life. I do not think much of President Franklin Roosevelt. Compared with Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, he is to my opinion, a president of a much lower caliber. In listening to his speeches and reading his articles, it is impossible to receive the impression as we could get in hearing addresses and reading articles of Woodrow Wilson. About ten years ago, when the United States suffered great panic, President Roosevelt who had been scorned by the public till then, was welcomed as a savior sent by the God of Good Fortune. His popular policy was acclaimed by the public, and he spent money recklessly to please the public. Thus he became popular among the masses, but he had no background. He is from a wealthy New York family. The middle class and the intelligent public criticized his policies as communistic.

"That is to say, he is supported by the masses, and particularly those who are living idly with relief money. The greatest evil that the Roosevelt administration did to the United States is that it changed United States citizens from willing hard workers to great idlers. Those who knew the United States of ten years ago would be surprised at seeing the United States of today. I do not know what happened after the outbreak of the present war, but the masses thought it wise to get money from the Government and be idle. They created a curious system of working one hour a day and receiving pay for a whole week. The first and second terms of President Roosevelt made fools and idlers out of Americans. President Roosevelt does not have the ability and power to guide the nation through difficulties, I believe. Of course the United States may have other great men, and at the next election some great man may rise to save the country. The present President has no power to rebuild the United States. Thus the year 1944 will be his great crisis that might end his political life. At the same time it will be a very interesting year for the United States.

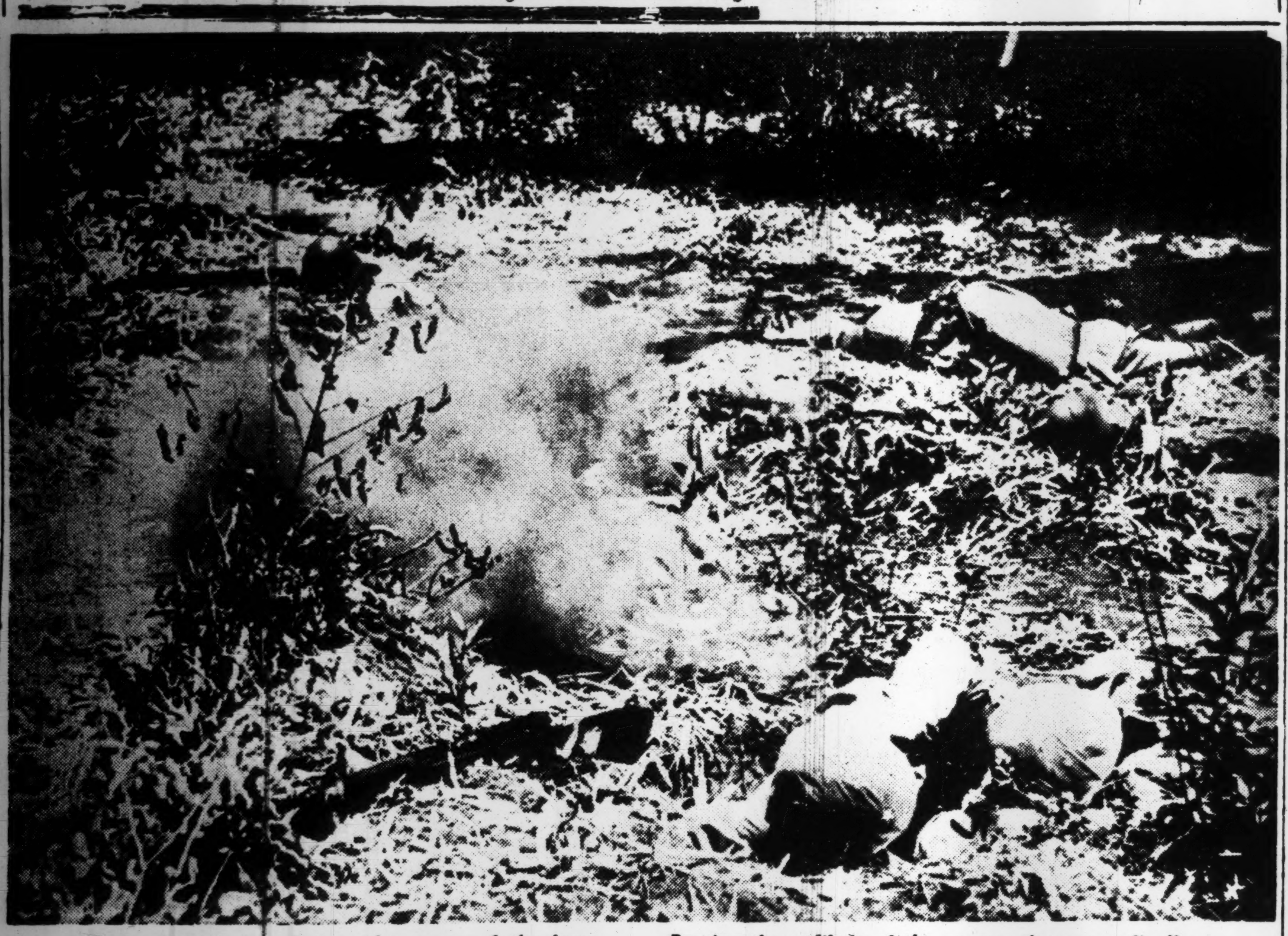
"How far would the American war preparations be completed by 1943? Unfortunately I have no expert knowledge, but in these two years since the United States became frantic in expanding armaments, the country has been suffering from shortage of goods. The restriction on the consumption of iron for peace requirements has become quite severe since 1939. In a central quarter of San Francisco, there is a little square called Union Square. I visited the place toward the end of 1939, and the Square was all boarded up, and it was planned to dig up the entire square for building underground a huge six-story garage. When the construction is completed the entire square will be replaced. The plan is for adjusting the traffic congestion. But while the construction was in progress the iron supply became short and it had to be suspended. Then the Mayor of San Francisco hurried to Washington to appeal to the Government for the supply of the required iron. Finally the originally planned work was greatly reduced in scale and executed with what iron supply allowed. The production of aluminum for general use has also been restricted since June, [illegible] the production of airplanes was increased. Thus the recovery of old aluminum wares was commenced, and last August there were piled up on streets huge piles of old aluminum wares. Paints containing aluminum disappeared, and so it became impossible to keep the great San Francisco bridge ever silvery. Other materials have disappeared and prices have gone up.

"It is strange that vegetable oils disappear first when armament expansion is undertaken in the United States, just as in Japan. Salad oil became short since February, last year, and in November, its price rose 100 per cent.

"But, Japanese residents in the United States were comparatively well off—that is while I was there—despite the advanced prices, because eighty per cent of the Japanese population is engaged in agriculture, and since last spring the prices of agricultural products have rapidly advanced. Everywhere farming families were prosperous. I visited more than one hundred farming villages, but only at two places did hear complaints. They were all saying that this year it would be better, and in two years they would make their fortune."

---

40 Meters Away From Enemy Line in Bataan



Slowly somewhere in Bataan these men of the Japanese assault party crept up to the enemy line. It was 40 meters away. The treacherous barbed-wire entanglements loomed menacingly before their eyes. They cursed under their breath. Just at that moment, they heard something coming in their direction. All the helmets instinctively dived for the ground. In the midst of the soldiers, a hand-grenade exploded. There were no casualties, however.

Braving the enfilade of the enemy, these men finally overpowered the American-Filipino troops. In the picture above can be seen the men flat on their stomach when the grenade exploded but the man on the extreme left has his rifle aimed at the bobbing helmets on the other side of the barbed wire fence. Thrilling scenes like this are enacted all over the battlefront every minute of the day. (Courtesy of War Ministry)

TRUE STORY OF WIFE OF YOSHITSUNE TOLD

(Continued From Page 4)

fore the Lord of Kamakura, but for the sake of my husband, if Yoritomo will relent toward his brother, I stifle my shame and agree to dance before his lord." She spoke thus through tightly compressed lips.

SHIZUKA DOES LOVE DANCE—YORITOMO INFURIATED

XI

Accompanied by Kiyotsune, Shizuka appeared before Yoritomo and his wife. For the first time in her life she met her husband's brother and her sister-in-law.

Yoritomo and Masako were seated on a dais in the eastern part of the hall, and they greeted her there. Both of them looked at her as though they were examining some strange object.

"She is not as worn down as I expected," whispered Masako in Yoritomo's ear. "She seems to be a girl of strong character. Say something to her."

Thus urged, Yoritomo opened his lips.

"Is your name Shizuka?"

"Yes. . . ."

"How old are you?"

"I am twenty years of age."

"Twenty. . . . . h'm."

The couple looked at each other. Shizuka could not guess at what they were thinking.

"A pity," said Yoritomo, "Still so young, and gifted with a skill in dancing unrivalled in this world. Why did you ever fall in love with a shameless scoundrel like Yoshitsune? Ha, ha, ha. Crazy girl."

Shizuka became cold as ice. It was plain that Yoritomo and his wife did not regard her as their brother's wife. They still believed her to be nothing more than a play-girl, a fortune-hunter.

"I can expect nothing from people like these. They know no pity," thought Shizuka, and bit her lips. She remained silent, determined not to show any weakness before them.

She raised her head, and fixed them with an unwavering stare from her anger-filled dark eyes. The two felt as though they were being chastised.

"Get up. . . . . Dance," said Yoritomo hastily.

"Very well," Shizuka replied coldly.

She mounted the stage, and from her elevated position she looked at the couple on the dais with a smile.

"Will it please your lordship if I dance my favorite dance?"

"Anything will do," they nodded.

Kudo Saemon-no-joh Suketsune, the top drummer, beat out the opening bars of the accompaniment, and looked at Shizuka. Hatakeyama Shoji Shigetada, the brass drummer on the other side of the stage, looked his readiness at Suketsune.

Shizuka did not begin. From her elevated position she was looking at the drifting clouds in the sky.

All at once the top-drummer and the brass-drummer beat out the accompaniment. Gently, softly, the water-colored sleeves of the dancer, like the drifting clouds in the sky, began to move. Shizuka had begun her dance.

My heart is full of longing.
I spend my days in yearning
For him who has gone weary and footsore
Over the snow-clad tops of Yoshino.

Her eyes were glistening with tears, and her mind was far away. She was no longer conscious of Yoritomo and his wife, or of the Bakufu gathered at her feet.

My heart is full of longing.
I spend my days in yearning
For the happy days of yore.
The days which cannot be recalled.

As the song ended a remarkable thing happened. The screen that covered the dais where Yoritomo and his wife sat fell down. From behind the screen came the muffled voice of Yoritomo in anger.

"Impertinent maid, to so clearly sing a love song for that scoundrel Yoshitsune, in front of the Hachiman Shrine, in front of me. It is unpardonable! She is making a fool of me!"

Masako did her best to pacify her husband.

"Think of the time when you were a lone traveler at Izunohaisho. When I heard Shizuka's song I said to myself that a woman is always a woman, and my eyes filled with tears. Don't you remember how I used to brave the stormy nights just to meet you when we were at Haisho? Thinking of those times I can sympathize with Shizuka. If you leave here like this, in anger, your estimate will fall in the eyes of the warriors."

Masako was in a good humor. She called Shizuka to her and presented her with a silk garment.

Shizuka returned at once to Kiyotsune's house, and ran into the baby's room. But her child was not there.

"Wako . . . Wako!"

There was no answer.

In a corner of the room her mother sat speechless, sobbing.

"Where is Wako? Mother, mother, what has happened to my Wako?"

" . . . ." The mother continued to sob.

After a while she pointed outside at the night sky.

"Wako . . . did somebody . . . ?"

Shizuka choked.

"Some warriors came and took him away . . . to the sea. By order of Yoritomo of Kamakura, they said."

XII

Only the horizon gleamed white in the darkness. The sea was rough, and the roar of the waves resounded in the night air. The sea off Yuhigahama was always rough, but specially so during the early hours of dawn.

"Wako! . . . O Wako!" Shizuka stood on the beach, holding her aching breasts, and cried into the darkness. She was still clad in her dancing costume.

Driftwood and other flotsam were cast up on the shore by the waves. Shizuka ran toward them. Drenched with the spray she ran here and there, like one demented.

Pine-torches gleamed in the distance. A search-party had come out after Shizuka. Among the searchers was Kiyotsune. Shizuka was rescued just as she was about to throw herself into the sea, and was taken back in spite of her struggles.

In a single night Shizuka had become a shadow of her former self. The once beautiful dancing maiden could not be recognized in this thin and sickly woman. In her delirium she talked of nothing but her child and her husband. When summer came she was still ill in bed.

When Shizuka regained a little strength it was already August.

The autumn wind was blowing across the heath. Shizuka held a staff in one hand and a traveling hat in the other. She was about to leave Kamakura with her mother.

"I wonder where my husband is?" The thought was never out of her mind. How many miles must she have traveled, weary, footsore, with this one thought in her heart?

That plot of grass by the roadside today, that little sheltered spot under that tree,—is that not where she rested once during her long and heart-breaking trek? Who knows?

Fragrant wild flowers grow where once her dainty feet trod, flowers pure and lovely as the great, untarnished love of Shizuka.

This story is second of the series on famous women in Japanese history. It is translated from a book by Eiji Yoshikawa entitled "Nihon Meifu-den."

Today's Sports

BOXING

Boxing smoker main event 10-rounds Sasazaki vs. Yuki at Hibiya Public Hall. preliminaries 6 p.m.

A ten-round bout between Ko Sasazaki and Yuki, both outstanding featherweights will headline the boxing smoker scheduled today at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. An eight-round semi-final and several preliminary fights will round out the card.

Sasazaki, familiarly known as the Soldier Boy, has stacked up an impressive string of victories since his defeat at the hands of Piston Horiguchi last year. Among his late victims were Joe Eagle of the Philippines and Sadao Takatsu, both well known ringsters.

In meeting Yuki, the Soldier Boy will be facing an aggressive puncher, who has fought most of the local talents. The fight should be an interesting one and the winner can be assured of a shot against Piston Horiguchi in the near future.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

(Continued from Page 6)

1906; and the Boer War Medal for my services as assistant superintendent of the Indian Volunteer Stretcher-Bearer Corps during the Boer War. . . . I can retain neither respect nor affection for a Government which has been moving from wrong to wrong in order to defend its immorality. . . . I have therefore ventured to suggest non-cooperation, which enables those who wish, to dissociate themselves from the Government, and which, if unattended by violence, must compel the Government to retrace its steps and undo its ways."

From his quiet Ashram he sent forth throughout India a call for Satyagraha, truth-seeking, truth-gripping; no mere passive resistance, but an active civil disobedience to an unjust government, and a refusal to cooperate with it in any way. He had derived the idea from Thoreau, Tolstoi, and Christ; he had been encouraged in it by his correspondence with Tolstoi, and by the great Russian's "Address to a Hindu;" he had practised it successfully in Africa and in India.

Advised to Refuse Taxes

In 1918 he had found the peasants of Kaira, in his own province of Gujerat, suffering from oppressive taxation; he had advised them to refuse any taxes at all until the Government should come to reason; they had taken his advice, and borne patiently the punishments inflicted upon them; and they had won.

As offered by him now, Satyagraha meant many things; the surrender of all titles and offices held by Hindus under the Government; abstention from all Governmental functions, administrative or social; the gradual withdrawal of Hindu children from Government schools, and the establishment of national schools and colleges to take their place; the withdrawal of Hindu funds from Government bonds; the boycott of Government courts, and the establishment of private arbitration tribunals to settle disputes among Hindus; refusal to perform military service; the boycott of British goods, and the propaganda of Swaraj, Self-Rule. Even the protection of the police and the State were to be scorned. "The sooner we cease to rely on Government-protection against one another, the better it will be for us, and the quicker and more lasting will be the solution."

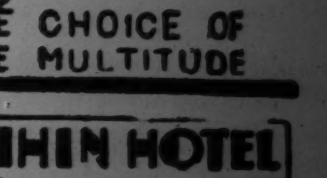
More important than all these details to Gandhi was the method to be used; for without the method the goal would be worthless. Greater than Satyagraha was Ahimsa, without injury. Unlike the Revolutionists of the West Gandhi considers no end worth while whose attainment requires violence; the greatest aim of all is to lift man out of the beast; violence is a reversion to the jungle, and the ability to oppose without hating or injuring is the test of the higher man.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0520

EUROPEAN
JAPANESE CUISINE
CHINESE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウス ホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD, SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

KIRIN
BEER

THE CHOICE OF
THE MULTITUDE



KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

PEARLS
MIKIMOTO PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
[illegible]

SHIZUKA GOZEN

TRUE HEART-GRIPPING STORY OF WIFE OF YOSHITSUNE

I

It was noontime in August, 1166.

The house was in the middle of the town, but it was so surrounded by trees that it gave the impression of being in the country. Yoshitsune had stripped off his clothes, and his servant was cauterizing his back with moxa.

Nearby sat his wife, Shizuka-nomae. She had been sitting there for some time, watching her husband.

Outside, the green leaves shimmered in the bright rays of the noonday sun, and the scent of the luxuriant foliage pervaded the whole room.

A pleasant day, but Shizuka was worried. Her husband was only 29 years old, and yet his skin was so pale that his youthful physique looked as though it was carved out of nephrite.

The cries of the cicada vibrated in the room. The servant carefully applied his joss-stick to the little beads of moxa on Yoshitsune's back. Yoshitsune remained silent, immovable as a rock, as the moxa burned into his skin. But Shizuka was aghast as she watched the painful operation.

The servant rose softly to his feet and peered into Yoshitsune's face over his shoulder, wondering if his master did not feel the pain.

There was no doubt that Yoshitsune felt the pain. His eyes were shut, his jaws clamped tight, and he was breathing hard.

Suddenly Yoshitsune turned round. His wife had been waiting for an answer for some time.

"Shizuka," he called, "Pass him here. Tell Kagesue to come here. I'll see him."

"Yes," replied his wife, "Very well. If your mind is made up . . ."

"I have no wish to cause you or my attendants any unnecessary worry. The time calls for patience. I shall be patience personified and relieve you of all worry. Pass him here. This room will do. I'll show him that my illness is not feigned."

AGENT OF KAMAKURA BAKUFU CALLS ON YOSHITSUNE

II

The visitor was the famous warrior Kajiwara Kagesue, who had made a name for himself at the Battle of Ujigawa. In those days he had been a follower of Yoshitsune, but now he had come as a messenger from the Kamakura Bakufu.

"What a strange smell . . . And what's all this smoke about?" Kagesue sat down and looked round the room.

Yoshitsune, with a twisted smile, explained that he had been cauterizing his back with moxa.

"Ah, of course, of course," said Kagesue. "I asked to be allowed to see you several times, and each time I was told that you were ill. Well, how are you?"

"Kagesue, it seems you told the servant that my illness was only an excuse for not seeing you. Take a good look, and judge for yourself."

Yoshitsune bared his torso, and continued, "I hope you are not going to report your mistaken impressions to my brother Yoritomo. Yoritomi, I fear, thinks ill of me, and I have tried to see him so that we could come to an understanding. Sick as I am, I have tried to see him, but I was not even allowed to enter Kamakura. So I have come back. Oh, that two brothers should be separated in this way . . . ! Kagesue, can you and your comrades understand my suffering."

Yoshitsune, impulsive and emotional, felt his anger rising at the treament he had received from his elder brother, Yoritomo. Yoshitsune had fought for Yoritomo, and had routed the Heike forces, the enemies of the Genji forces. When the Genji forces gained power, and the Kamakura Bakufu was established, he had been cast out as a wanton destroyer of no further use to the Bakufu. Yoritomo refused to see him, and Yoshitsune was alienated from a section of the Bakufu.

Yoshitsune's anger mounted up afresh as he thought of the treachery of his brother.

The world had changed. Military valor and military strategy were no longer necessary. It was a period for politicians and administrators, and the needs of the political administration of the country overshadowed everything else. Yoshitsune could not realize all this from a detached viewpoint. He was too impulsive and emotional.

Moreover, to the Court nobles in the Bakufu, it was very inconvenient to have Yoshitsune, at the head of a powerful army, stationed at Kyoto. Yoritomo feared that Yoshitsune would form a serious rival, for he was popular, and the Emperor Goshirakawa, and his minister Kujo Kanezane trusted Yoshitsune implicitly.

"I hope you will forgive me for disturbing you on such a hot day," said Kagesue, paying no heed to Yoshitsune's outburst. "As a messenger from the Bakufu, I could not help it, and I hope you will forgive me."

Kagesue bowed politely, and continued.

"Yoritomo desires to know the reason why you have not carried out his secret order. He has sent me to ask you the exact date when you will fulfil his order. Please give me your answer now."

"Do you refer to the order for the killing of Shingunojuro Yukiie?

"Yes."

"Shingunojuro Yukiie is our uncle."

"I am fully aware of it."

"Moreover, during the fight with the Heike, he came to our aid with his troops from Kawauchi. At Settsu he helped us by providing us with war-boats and good rice. He is also a noted warrior."

"But he refuses allegiance to the Kamakura Bakufu. No wonder, seeing that he used to serve the Lord Kiso."

"Your arguments may stop. I hear that Yoritomo has already ordered Sasaki Sadanawa to kill Yukiie. As for me, I cannot do anything of the sort. There is no a single warrior in my camp who is capable of doing such a deed."

"Rumor has it that you are hiding Yukiie."

"Nonsense. Yukiie has no desire to die a dog's death. It is natural that he should hide himself."

"Then you have no intention of carrying out the order of Yoritomo?"

"Who?"

"You."

"Fool! Go at once! Go!"

III

The attendant, who had been listening to the conversation from the next room, felt a cold thrill run up and down his spine. Shizuka, who had also been eavesdropping, drew in her breath sharply.

Yoshitsune, impetuous and impulsive, his body wracked with illness, had at last lost his temper.

It was better, thought the attendant, to have let Kagesue think Yoshitsune was feigning illness, than to have admitted him into the house, But it was too late to regret.

Kagesue left the house in a rage, and hastened toward Kamakura.

"I feel much better for the outburst," said Yoshitsune. "If it will rain I will feel better still. Shizuka, tell the gardener to water the plants in the garden. When it becomes lamp-lighting time I hope to hear music."

Yoshitsune stood on the veranda, looking across the gradually darkening garden at the changing clouds in the sky.

"Yes," said Shizuka quietly. She was only 19 years old. They had met for the first time during a religious festival at the Shinsenden, when she was 15 years old. In the spring of the following year she came to live with him, bringing her mother, Isono Zenji, with her, at his mansion in Kyoto. Her union with Yoshitsune was not one of marriage. She was not a legally married wife. For this reason she was all the more faithful to Yoshitsune, and served him silently from the bottom of her heart. Nor was she discontented at the fact that she could not write to Yoshitsune's brother Yoritomo, nor sign herself as "Your younger brother's wife."

YORITOMO COMMANDS HIS MEN TO KILL YOSHITSUNE

IV

When Kagesue returned to Kamakura he reported to Yoritomo as follows:

"I was told that Yoshitsune was ill, and could not obtain admittance for some time. When at last I was admitted, through the use of your glorious name, I found him cauterizing his back with moxa, and his complexion was as pale as death. But if one does not eat for a day, and sleep not for a day, and cauterizes himself with moxa in addition, its is easy to produce a semblance of illness. Yoshitsune would not listen to me concerning Yukiie, and he told me to return at once. So I have returned."

Not content with this, Kagesue told Yoritomo that Yoshitsune was rioting in pomp and luxury at Kyoto, in contrast to the spartan existence led by the men of the Bakufu.

"So." Yoritomo's face was like a thundercloud. "Impertinent upstart," he continued, "to forget his position. Although he is my brother, he is a peril to the accomplishment of our great aim. Finish him," Yoritomo ordered.

This order of Yoritomo spread throughout the Bakufu. Wada, Miura, Chiba, Sasaki and some others begged to be excused. The task of finishing Yoshitsune decended on Tosabo Shoshun. Shoshun rallied Aizawa Jiro, Makado Taro, and other followers, 80 in all, round him, and mounting their horses the party at once departed for Kyoto.

"The Kamakura executioners are on their way to Kyoto!" The news of the mission reached Kyoto faster than the horsemen. The clansmen under Yoshitsune began to gather together all their family belongings.

Yoshitsune heard the news on his way back from his visit to the Sendo Palace.,

"Alas! Are they too thinking that I am going to draw my bow against my brother? Oh, heaven, is there no one to understand the mind of Yoshitsune?" Yoshitsune sighed inside his bullock cart. Misunderstood by all, only one thing comforted him,—the thought of his wife, Shizuka.

V

"If Yoritomo is going to attack Yoshitsune, who is defending Kyoto, this city will become a battlefield. It might even lead to a national disturbance. I think it is up to us to convey the will of Yoritomo to his brother, and pursuade him to yield."

Yasutsune, Lord of the Exchequer, was talking to Kujo Kamezane, Tsunemune, Minister of the Left, and Sanesada, Minister of the Interior. The retired Emperor Goshirakawa also wished that there should be no further trouble, according to Yasutsune.

There was nobody, no one at all, who understood the mind of Yoshitsune.

"Don't let the Kamakura warriors enter Kyoto. Let Yoshitsune meet them at Sunomatagawa, on the frontier of Owarimino." This was the unanimous opinion of many.

A vigorous movement was set on foot, around the retired Emperor Goshirakawa.

But it was already too late. Tosabo Shoshun and his men had disguised themselves, and had already entered the city.

It was the night of October 17.

A band of men suddenly burst into the grounds of Yoshitsune's mansion, and set fire to the house. Most of Yoshitsune's men had been sent out on some mission, and he was practically alone in the house.

"Master! It's a night raid!" Sato Tadanobu and four or five other attendants shouted from outside the veranda. The crackling of fire sounded clearly in the night. Fiery sparks shot out into the garden.

"I am coming." Yoshitsune was putting on his armor, Shizuka was helping him.

"Tadanobu! Tadanobu!" Yoshitsune called out. Tadanobu looked back inquiringly.

"Cross Tsuji, and go to the Imperial Palace," ordered Yoshitsune. "Tell them not to fear the fire. Yoshitsune will do his best to prevent the city from becoming the center of fighting. On the way call all the men together and guard the Imperial Palace. Defend the city. My duty is to defend Kyoto. The burning of my house, and the presence of Tosabo and his men are minor affairs. Hurry."

Tadanobu departed, and Yoshitsune, together with a handful of men, sprang out, cutting his way to the front gate.

Shizuka went to the room of her mother. "Mother! Mother, don't go out of the house!" She shouted out as she ran.

Arrows and fiery sparks were shooting into the house. Outside could be heard the shouts of the fighting men.

Shizuka's mother was lying face downward across the threshold of her room.

SHIZUKA GOZEN WAS NOT RECOGNIZED AS LAWFUL WIFE

VI

Yoshitsune's men, who had been out when Tosabo Shoshun and his men attacked the house, and the followers of Shingunojuro Yukiie, saw the flames from the burning house from afar, and rushed to the rescue. Tosabo Shoshun fled, but was captured, and on the 26th was brought to Kyoto. He was at once executed, and his head was left on view on the outskirts of the city till it turned black.

In November the city was thrown into consternation. It was reported that the Kamakura Army was coming to Kyoto, and that Yoritomo himself had led his men as far as Kisegawa.

Yoshitsune wept in his heart. He could not sleep at night. Shizuka did her best to comfort her husband, but to no avail.

One day Yoshitsune took Shizuka by the hand, and said, "I fear not to fight all the warriors under the sky, but it is not in my heart to draw my bow against my own brother. Oh, is there anyone in a worse plight than I? To be separated from my father and brother at six, from my mother at seven, and now, after meeting my brother after all these years, and helping him defeat the Heike, to be outlawed and attacked by his army. . . ."

"Why doesn't your brother understand your feelings? If only I am recognized by Yoritomo as his younger brother's wife I would go at once to Kamakura and explain to him the real state of your feelings." Shizuka sobbed.

The night was cold, and the trees in the garden were bare of leaves, winter was beginning.

The two spent the night in sighs and tears, clasped in each others arms.

VII

Rumor gave birth to more rumor, and the consternation within the city was akin to panic. The bigger the uproar, the less likely it became that anyone would understand Yoshitsune's feelings.

It had already been decided an army would be sent against Yoritomo. Yoshitsune had only to receive his orders and lead his men. Nobody understood his real feelings. Even his uncle Yukiie was busy with preparations for war. Nobody understood Yoshitsune, and the whole city was in a turmoil.

"The day of reckoning is near," said Yoshitsune to his wife one day. "Shizuka, you really know my real feelings?"

"Is there any need for me to say it?" The two silently pledged their faith in each other.

Yoshitsune had no wish to die for nothing; nor did he wish to fight against his brother. But he had to defend himself.

Yoshitsune managed to gain a private audience with the retired-Emperor Goshirakawa, and he was appointed Controller of Kyushu. It was arranged that he should leave Kyoto for some time.

But people did not believe that Yoshitsune was seeking peace. Even Kujo Kamazane wrote in his diary: "There is no saying to what limits the consternation here will reach. I pray to the Kasuga Shrine, and leave my fate to heavenly will, refusing to escape to any other place."

Everyone expected that Yoshitsune and his men would put up all the resistance they could.

One frosty morning in November, Yoshitsune, clad in full armor, told his men he was going to the West Country, and left the house. He sent ahead his wife, her mother, and the weaker members of the household. With only a few followers he proceeded to the palace and lined up his men before the frontal gates.

Yoshitsune worshipped the Imperial Palace through the gates, and kneeling down in the dust, he placed both hands before him.

The 200 followers of Yoshitsune also knelt down and respectfully worshipped the Imperial Palace.

They left the city silently.

Yoritomo's edict for the capture of Yoshitsune had spread far and wide. The lords of the countries vied with one another for the honor of killing Yoshitsune and receiving a reward from Kamakura.

This was not the only danger which Yoshitsune had to meet. The party boarded a ship from Daimotsu, but a storm overtook them, and the boat was wrecked. Most of the men were drowned. When Yoshitsune landed he was attacked by the enemy. Yoshitsune was separated from his followers. From here Yoshitsune's whereabouts become uncertain. He was seen going to the Shitennoji, but after that all traces of him vanished.

The Abbot of the Shitennoji was later questioned by Kamakura officers, and told them that Yoshitsune had come to the temple with his wife, Shizuka, her mother, four servants and two warriors.

VIII

Yoritomo did his best to find his brother, and sent his men far and wide, but Yoshitsune seemed to have vanished from the face of the earth.

On one occasion Hojo Tokimasa's men followed a clue to the snowy wastes of Yoshino, and forced themselves into the sanctuary of the Abbot of Nanin Fujimuro.

"Yoshitsune is here." They wanted to search the building.

"I know nothing about it," said the aged Abbot. But at this moment one of the men, who had been searching the interior, yelled out,

"I've found him!"

Somebody must have betrayed Yoshitsune. The warriors rushed to the inner room, taking the aged Abbot with them.

"Why, there's only a girl and an old woman here."

"That is Yoshitsune's wife Shizuka, and her mother Zenji," said the priest who had betrayed their presence.

"Ah . . . . Shizuka." The search party had heard of the name. Shizuka had been a famous dancer noted for her beauty and skill in dancing. What sort of woman was she to accompany Yoshitsune around on his dangerous journeys, when his power had declined? The warriors gathered round in curiosity.

Shizuka and her mother were locked in each other's arms. Shizuka glanced fearfully at the gleaming swords and spears around them, and clasped her mother closer to her, as though to guard her from harm with her own body.

"Here, You, Where is Yoshitsune? Tell, or we will cut off the head of this old women!"

"I don't know. I know nothing about my husband's whereabouts."

"What?" One of the warriors raised a muddy foot and aimed a kick at her.

"Aw, wait a bit. If you frighten her, her tongue won't be loosened." Another warrior came forward.

"So far I have come with my husband," said Shizuka, "but the heavy snows of this mountain region and the illness of my mother forced us to take shelter in this temple. We have been here four or five days. My husband told us to wait here till he came to fetch us with horses, and departed alone. We have not since seen or heard anything about him." Her voice had the ring of truth in it.

Looking at her carefully the warrior said, "I believe you." A messenger was sent to Hojo Tokimasa with reports, and the search party remained at the temple to wait for further orders.

The messenger returned with fresh orders. The two women were to be taken to Kamakura, tied to the saddle.

Shizuka covered the bowed shoulders of her mother with her own coat, and whispered into her ear, "Forgive me. Forgive me for failing in my filial duty. If I had remained a dancer you would never have had to suffer all this. Because of me, my dear mother must suffer too. Forgive me."

SHIZUKA PUT THROUGH THIRD DEGREE BY KIYOTSUNE

IX

The following year, 1167, toward the end of January, the two women were confined in the house of Adachi Shinsaburo Kiyotsune as prisoners of the Kamakura Bakufu.

For the hundredth time Shizuka was forced to kneel on the ice-cold bare floor.

"Where is Yoshitsune?" Kiyotsune was conducting a cross-examination.

"It is unbelievable that Yoshitsune has parted from one so weak as you. Come, tell me, where did you arrange to meet again?"

Shizuka, under the ill-treatment she had received, was breaking down.

"No, no," she said almost hysterically, "Once I followed him as far as Minenoichi-no-torii, but women could not go beyond that, and I had to come back."

The written report of this interview was handed to Yoritomo, who after glancing at it, said, "There is a difference in the statements she made at the temple in Yoshino and here. Make her treatment stricter, and make her cough up the truth."

Yoritomo showed his displeasure at Kiyotsune. Kiyotsune, in fear, cross-examined Shizuka more rigidly than ever. Shizuka was pale from being forced to kneel on the bare boards for such a length of time, and she fell face downwards on the floor.

Kiyotsune became alarmed, and called a doctor.

"She is not ill," said the doctor, "but she is in travail."

"Eh? Travail?"

"Due to severe chilling the condition is worse, but I should say eight months have passed."

"So she was with child," said Kiyotsune, and his conscience began to torment him for his harsh treatment.

There was much consternation. Shizuka had a fairly easy childbirth. The baby was a male child, and was much smaller than the average, due to the fact that it was born before its time.

Shizuka forgot that the house was a prison. "Look," she said to her mother, showing her the baby in her arms, "isn't he like him? The same eyes, the same mouth. . ."

She wanted so much to show the baby to Yoshitsune.

With the coming of spring, the baby grew stouter and stronger. He showed signs of developing the same strong features of his father.

"If only I could show you to your father," Shizuka's heart ached as she thought of Yoshitsune. "I wonder where he is now?" The milk in her breast would stop at such times, and the baby would cry. "Oh, if he could hear the voice of his baby. . ." Shizuka could not stifle her tears.

"Noisy brat," swore the soldier who guarded the entrance of the room day and night.

The time came when the cherry-trees in the garden outside were crowned with flowery glories of pink and white. Every time the breeze blew the small fragrant petals would drift like falling snow-flakes into the room of the mother and child.

The child would turn its dark eyes about the room.

"He is able to see things clearly now," his grandmother would say softly.

The falling cherry petals reminded Shizuka of the snow-bound days in Yoshino, and her heart would ache. Before her mind's eye she seemed to see the snow falling on the shoulders of her husband as he parted from her. He had turned round to wave at her many times, till his form was swallowed up in the snowy distance, and she had sunk down swooning on the frozen ground.

X

April 1.

The cherry blossoms had disappeared and their places were taken by fresh green leaves. The scattered blossoms seemed to betoken the oblivion of forgotten memory.

As Shizuka was in her room, a polite voice begged for admittance, and Kiyotsune entered.

"My lord Yoritomo, accompanied by his wife, Masako, will attend the religious festival at Tsurugaoka on the 4th," said Kiyotsune without an introduction, "and having heard of your skill in dancing, he desires that you will consent to exhibit your dancing in the temple yard."

But Shizuka shook her head.

Kiyotsune dared not take back a negative answer to Yoritomo.

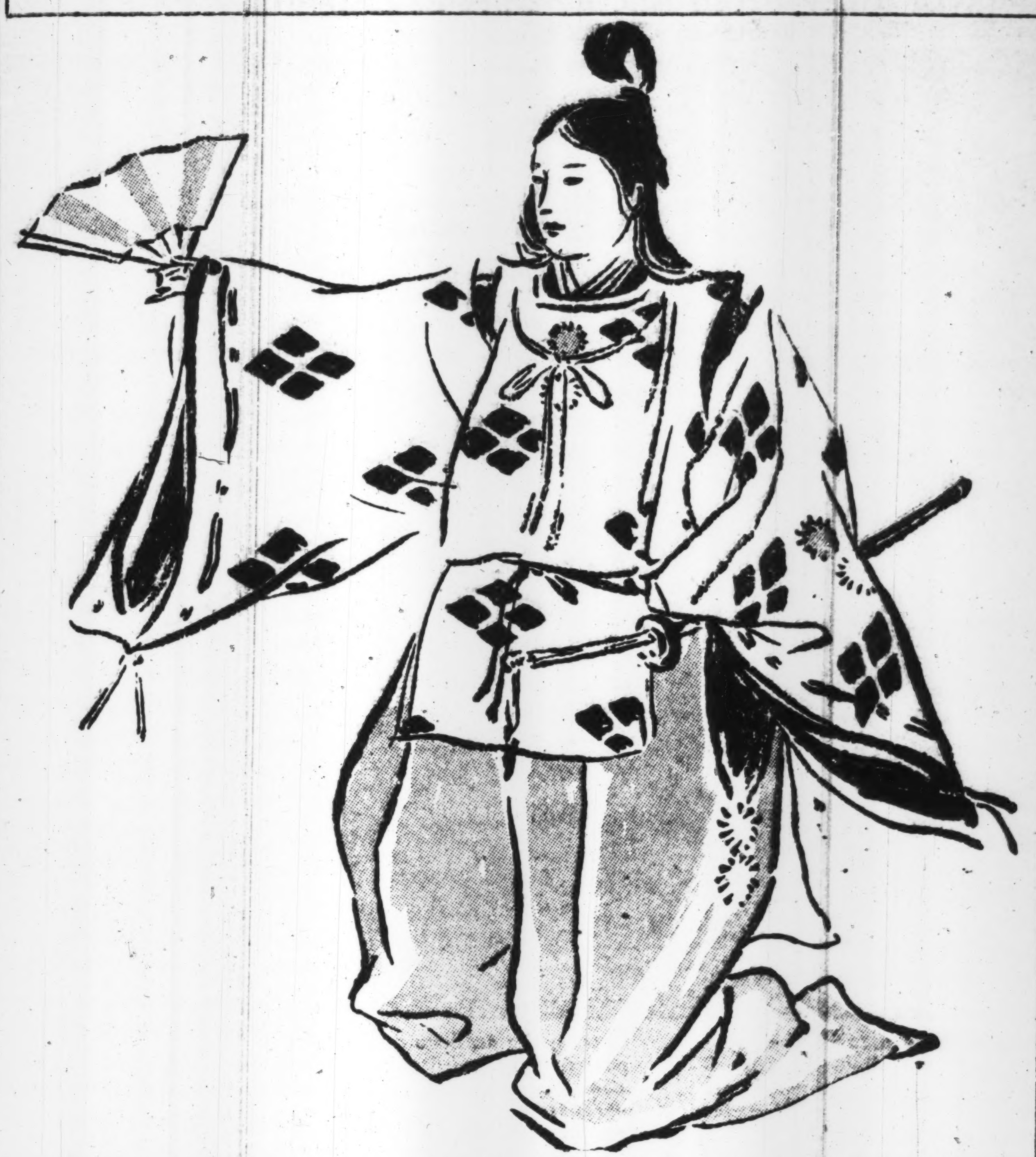
"After all, it is for your own good," he urged her. "If you let him see you once, he won't be so angry. I think that you will be allowed to go back to Kyoto with your mother after the dance. For your mother's sake, at least, will you not consent to dance?"

For her mother's sake, Shizuka could not refuse. Moreover, she thought that if she agreed to dance, Yoritomo might relent a little toward his brother Yoshitsune.

Shizuka stifled her feeling of shame, of anger, of despair, and made up her mind. "My tears have not yet dried since the parting with my husband, whose whereabouts are still a mystery to me. I can hardly bear to show myself be-

(Continued on Page 3)

My Heart Is Full of Longing, Sang Shizuka



"Dance!" ordered Yoritomo, the arrogant Shogun who had ordered his men to make short work of his younger brother, Yoshitsune, Shizuka's husband. "Very well," she answered icily. She mounted the stage and from her elevated position looked dreamily up at the clouds in the sky. Gently, softly the water-colored sleeves of the dancer began to move. Her mind was far away, to the thoughts of her lover. When she had finished her love dance, Yoritomo was infuriated. But while she was dancing, the agents of Yoritomo had broke into her home to. . . . .

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COOK-AMAH, experienced, by foreigner, morning only. Box 112, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED, for newspaper work, translators from Japanese into English. Must be fast and accurate and able to write clear English. Reply to Box 114, Japan Times, Tokyo, enclosing curriculum vitae in Japanese and stating desired salary.

YOUNG man, industrious, wanted. Possibilities of working in the southern region. Knowledge of foreign language and experience in export and import preferable. Apply with curriculum vitae, stating salary required, etc. to Box 105, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

PART-TIME work wanted by a Nisei woman, a student of a woman's college in Tokyo. Apply Box 113, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

BEAUTIFUL English style unfurnished flat, only one in Tokyo, suitable for bachelor or couple. Living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, etc., with central heating, hot and cold running water, and other modern conveniences. Apply Aoba Mansions, 7 Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku. Tel. Aoyama 36-6023.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-chi, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

WANTED to buy foreign style house of 6-8 rooms with telephone. Please phone to Kyobashi 56-1455.

Independence Wanted But Not Other Status

(Continued from Page 6)

most critical moment for the British Empire when India is needed more than ever? But this is not India's worry. India must worry about her own security and welfare.

Indian leaders have wisely realized that the more Britain wants to keep India under her thumb, the more India must endeavor to get away from their British ruler. For in a desperate effort to carry on the current conflict, John Bull is going to suck India's blood until India will be skin and bones.

India will be far better off without British autocratic interference in her domestic affairs. So why not tell the British to go home and mind their own business.—(W.C.)

Radio Program

Tuesday

— Morning —

6:30	Talk. "The Martial Spirit," by Lt.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa; Patriotic Poem Recital.
7:00	Time; News; Music: Piano and Orchestra, "Piano Concerto No. 1 in E Flat Major" (Liszt); Orchestra, Symphonic Poem "Prelude" (Liszt).

— Afternoon —

12:30	The Young Men's Japan Symphony Orchestra: "Radetzky March" (J. Strauss, Op. 228); Tone Poem "Finlandia" (Sibelius) and other music.
1:30	Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
2:00	National School 6th Class Hour: "Reports from Taiwan," relayed from Taihoku Station.

— Evening —

6:00	Children's Hour: News; Drama, "Our Activities in the Home Front."
6:30	Farmers' Hour.
8:00	Military Hour: Violin and Vocal Solos.
9:00	News; Radio Drama.
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation; News.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 2-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-0356.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Honmoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel 2-6426, c/o Kamakuraya.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 2662, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0618.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m. until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 251, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata; Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PACKING

WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. (former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1366.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office. 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

DOMINO
BRAND

FINE
ASPARAGUS
TIPS
AN IDEAL
FOOD
FOR ANY
SEASON

DOMINO
ASPARAGUS TIPS

L. CAUDRELIER
YOKOHAMA
Daily Delivery Service to Tokyo and Omori

Almost Anything Will Do

Synthetic chemistry in which a catalyser is used has recently made such advance that now vinegar, indispensable in a salad, can be made from almost any starchy stuff, acorn, cycad or any other nut that is usually thrown away as inedible. Prof. Shizuo Nakamura, of the Osaka Imperial University faculty of engineering, is the inventor of the process for working this miracle with great simplicity. Acorn, for instance, is ground and saccharified with a dilute acid, the temperature of the solution is then adjusted to a suitable degree and led into a fermenting tank. In this process, alcohol and acetic acid are obtained. The picture shows the distilled liquid being bottled.

EAST EUROPE MONEY PROBLEM OF REICH

Post-War Reconstruction of New German Provinces Requires Careful Consideration

According to Professor Felix Boersler, of Jena, in his article entitled Fiscal-Political Questions in the Reconstruction of Eastern Europe, the reconstruction of the new German provinces in the East will be one of the most important peacetime tasks after the conclusion of the present hostilities. This will require all the strength and experience acquired since National Socialism came into power.

Professor Boersler continues as follows:

Apart from the experience, gained in the old Reich with respect to the reconstruction of German living space, which finds its expression in the conception of a 'creative financial policy," new measures, necessitated by conditions in Eastern Europe have been adopted which in their turn will lead to a new orientation of the German financial policy as a whole. In order to arrive eventually at a clear and permanent solution of the pending problems, Germany's entire financial policy will have to be adapted, to a great extent, to the requirements of Eastern Europe.

The following aspects of the work to be done in Eastern European present themselves for consideration:

Must Precede Other Work

1. The natural conclusion to be drawn from the reconstruction of nation and state which has been proceeding in Germany since 1933 is that the financial sovereignty should be accorded to the Reich alone. All financial decisions of far-reaching importance must be taken within the framework of the Reich's policy. This thought also is at the basis of the communal financial policy.

Moreover in the case of communal self-administration, a grading of various fiscal political departments, particularly of those concerned with expenditure, can only be determined by the supreme political administration. The work of reconstruction in Eastern Europe will have to take precedence of all other work. Financial problems of Eastern Europe are in short problems concerning the Reich, not as in the past "provincial affairs.'

2. The principle of precedence of politics over economy is also applicable to the fiscal policy. Financial and economic possibilities do not determine the extent and purpose of the political activity. Financial policy rather depends upon what is politically advisable. Here a proper definition is necessary of the frequently misunderstood phrase: "Money is no object". Money which after all is simply an expression of a nation's efficiency, can and will not be an object worthy of consideration when it is a matter of solving problems of decisive importance to the life of the nation and of the state. It will, however, have its own part to play, but it will not be available, or at least only to a limited extent, for the fulfilment of secondary tasks.

Demands on money will be greater than ever after the war. As the steady increase in revenues accruing from taxation has proved, funds will continue to accumulate more or less in proportion to the increase of the efficiency of the German people under new and better conditions of life. Nevertheless a grading of the various provinces of work will be necessary in view of supplying them with funds corresponding to the urgency of their needs.

Large Results from Available Means

3. Restrictions imposed on funds for financing purposes will have to be considered. This leads to the demand that even for work of primary importance, grants should keep the fact in view that even the smallest appropriation is only possible because of German citizens' toil. Here the often misunderstood principle of economy must be applied, in other words, it is necessary to see to it that the greatest possible success is attained with the available means.

For this reason it will be desirable at the very outset to establish a reasonable and truly productive system of control—not necessarily bureaucratic—which will utilize past and present experiences for the work of the future. Moreover, the problems involving grants must be planned and solved a good deal in advance. The magnitude of the task makes this imperative. As far as possible, "investment requirements" must be distinguished from current expenditure requirements.

4.) Investment requirements can no more be met by the new German provinces in the East than the Siegfried line could be built and financed by Western Germany. For such purposes funds will be granted by the Reich. In this connection a whole series of important problems arises, above all the question of "tax on loan." An ideal to be aspired to in the future is that current expenditures can be met by the new provinces themselves. This goal must be kept in view in the building up of the administration and of the new economic structure.

In planning far ahead, the basic question must be decided as to which economic character Eastern Europe will permanently assume after the war. Will it become a predominantly agricultural region or develop as an industrial district? Migration from Eastern Europe was partly due to the fact that revenues, accruing from taxation in those parts, were insufficient to equip the country with those institutions which, as cultural achievements of West and Central Germany, added to the attraction of those regions, not to mention the prospects they offered for making money. Eastern Europe, however, needs more than a share in the industrial development, so the question rather arises as to whether it would not be desirable to shift the center of gravity of the Reich in favor of the Eastern provinces.

Financing by Reich

5.) When regulating questions of financial adjustment it is of paramount importance to determine what provinces of work will be given to the various regional corporations that come under consideration. Accordingly it must first be seen what the Reich will undertake and finance through its budget. Moreover, it must be seen to what provinces of work will be allocated to communal self-administrative boards—with or without Reich grants—as well as what rural and urban districts might be expected to contribute voluntarily. These contributions will be of a supplementary nature and precisely for this reason will be of considerable importance to the cultural efforts of Eastern Europe, for cultural achievements must largely be based on means, put up by the community. Finally it will be necessary to determine what work will be allocated to other departments and if and to what extent other bodies (communal associations, corporations, etc.) are to be called upon for the performance of certain task.

Once a broad outline of the future organization has been drawn up, and inquiry should be made into the sources of revenues of all regional corporations—excepting the Reich—and into the necessity and the prospects of Reich subsidies or of financial aid, rendered to regional corporations among themselves.

6.) Regarding the revenues of the regional corporations concerned, (apart from the Reich) two main questions arise: A. In what way are various regional corporations to be supplied with capital and estates from which revenues can accrue?

B. What kind of taxation system should they have? An additional question here is what other revenues (fees, etc.) can accrue to them? In the case of villages, income can only accrue from labor and property of various kinds (land under cultivation, forests, sand, gravel and clay pits, fish ponds, etc). In allocating such property to villages, due consideration should be given to the importance of such allocations to finance the economy of these regional corporations.

In the case of urban and rural districts, other sources of income are factories and enterprises of various kinds, particularly public utility undertakings, either in their capacity as producers or distributers. In all these cases, however, care should be taken to prevent "fiscal" exploitation of such subjects (for instance felling of too many trees in communal forests). Here is a task for a supervisory board. As may already be seen, the main source of communal income in particular will be taxation.

Funds to Be Needed

7.) Let us consider first of all the period of reconstruction, in other words a period in which investment requirements predominate. It is obvious that at first revenue deriving from taxation and income from communal sources will be inadequate to provide rural and urban districts in Eastern Germany with financial resources required to carry out the work which is expected of them. Funds must therefore be found by means of financial adjustment and a corresponding adjustment of taxation.

Here is the key problem in the regulation of the finances of Eastern Europe. It includes important technical questions with regard to finance and a few political problems of a general character. If the usual methods of financial adjustment are retained, the difficulties of the key problem will at once be recognized when the question is raised as to the criterion by which funds of neutral departments are to be divided among various regional corporations, as for instance urban and rural districts. Experience has shown that theoretically and practically no really satisfactory solution can be found for this problem. Either a rough administrative machinery will be formed, the inefficiencies of which must be taken into account, or it may be improved to such an extent that it becomes complicated and so fails to serve its purpose.

However, the discussion of financial problems must not be restricted to these technical questions, but must rather gauge correctly the great political problem that always lies behind the technicalities. A radical change of opinion is needed with respect to the right to an allocation, made from Reich taxes. No longer may the volume of the industrial production and the turnover of commercial enterprises determine the amount of such shares in the fruits of the nation's toil. Rather it should be determined by the biological strength of each community, that strength without which everything else would be unstable and transient.

This is not a matter only of a change of view with regard to the allocation of shares in revenues, not only a mechanical calculation from the viewpoint of "vital strength," but a recognition of the National Socialist principle, that the most valuable community must share all the more in the work of the whole nation.

New Distribution Plan

Based on such considerations a new distribution scheme should be drawn up in the Reich budget, providing for allocations not to be made as an act of mercy, but as a legal return service, renedered by the Reich for biological achievements, measured by the number of children and age statistics, of regions and rural and urban districts whose inhabitants are of hardy national stock, for this innate strength is the best and most valuable part of the national creative strength and, combined with securing food supplies, is more important for the German nation than anything else.

These statements must not be interpreted so as to give the impression that in the matter of financial adjustment in the future we shall take as our basis the number of inhabitants in various parts of the Reich. This is not a matter of a technical solution of the key problem, rather will it be necessary to reach a genuine political decision of far-reaching importance, on the basis of which the technical problems can and must be solved. It is a matter of "overcoming the social difference between town and country."

The main problem today is the solution of the question of proper employment of all national forces with a view to a well planned form of national life. An important and essential preliminary to the creation of a new healthy German stock is the building up of a sound and efficient economic structure. Only when Eastern Europe is given a share in the industry of the Reich, corresponding to the productiveness of its agricultural and biological basis, can its entire population, its vitality and standard of living, approach the average standards of the Reich, so that it can be said to be really incorporated in it.

A splendid and unique opportunity presents itself in this work of reconstruction. This is the fact that all property, above all landed property, is in the hands of the Reich. If the amount of property in the hands of the Reich were to be collected into what might be called a "separate estate," it can be looked upon as a broad financial basis, a financial backbone, so to speak.

The following conclusion may be drawn from what has been said above: Fiscal political problems in Eastern Europe cannot be solved separately. Regulations, including the whole of the Reich, must be found so that the centre of gravity can be shifted, for unless this is done, the "old" problems of Eastern Europe, above all that of migration from the land, can never be solved. It is not a question of the "East" alone but of the Reich and as one of our statesmen once declared: "If we are not to perish altogether, there will and must exist that unity in which no member considers the destiny of other members as alien to his own."

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 13
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,974,854
Deposits	529,521
Loans	403,678

Bill Clearings

April 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	170,289	108,443
Balance	28,696	21,862

LONG-TERM STOCKS ENJOY BRISK SALE

Incessant Flow of Good News From Front Invites Bulls; Rayon Easy

Long-term securities yesterday were bought right and left under the influence of the incessant flow of good news from the front, as for instance the progress in the Bataan campaign and the breakdown of the Anglo-Indian negotiations.

Fujikoshi Steel, sugars, special steel tubings, Tekkosha, Japan Metallurgical, Fats and Oils and the like moved up ¥1 or more. Toward the last half of the morning session, however, Teikoku Rayon, new, registered a new low of ¥89, which caused the general tone to soften.

The bears welcomed the change when Tokyo Exchange, new, with ¥134 as its high for the day closed for the morning at ¥131.30, its low.

In the afternoon, the market reflected the easy tone in Tokyo, new, but traders were wary of a bear campaign. N.Y.K. opened ¥0.70 low at ¥105.60, while its new and Osaka Exchange, new, were easier by ¥0.50 and ¥0.70 respectively. Otherwise, there were no other wares low enough to attract short sellers.

Sentiment, on the whole, was quite sound and the floor was resisting any further easing of the prices. Long-term Miscellaneous turned steady within narrow margins.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.5		67.8	66.9
Do. new (25)	38.1			37.6
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)			156.8	155.0
Do. new (50)	99.7	d1.0	100.2	100.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	101.0	d .5	101.9	
Do. new (37½)	90.7	d1.6	91.1	89.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.8	d .5	40.4	40.4
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)			105.5	106.6
Do. new (37½)	91.7		91.4	91.7
O. S. K. (50)			97.7	97.8
Do. new (37½)	83.6	d .5	96.9	97.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.7	d .3	83.0	82.5
Do. new (25)			54.6	54.3
Uraga Dock (50)	91.5	d .1	92.1	93.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	104.0	d .3	104.1	79.4
Hitachi Works (50)	73.8	d .1	74.3	74.7
Third Section				
Automobile Industry	72.5		71.1	71.9
Toyo Ball-bearing	82.7	u .8	83.0	83.2
Japan Nickel	50.8	u .5	49.9	49.7
Kotobuki Heavy	61.8		60.6	61.6
Japan Piston Ring	77.7	d .9	77.8	78.6
Furukawa Industry	115.5	u .2	116.2	115.5
Mitsubishi Machinery	128.1	d .	127.4	127.0
Japan Carbon	81.2	d1.0	81.6	80.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.65
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo tSock. new	131.2	131.9	131.1	131.7
N. Y. K.. old	105.6	106.5	105.6	106.4
N. Y. K.. new	91.0	91.5	91.0	91.4
Kanegafuchi Spin	155.5	156.0	155.5	155.0
Do. new	99.1	99.5	99.1	99.4
Teikoku Rayon. n.	89.6	90.0	89.6	88.8
Osaka Stock. new	72.2	72.5	72.2	71.9
S. M. Railway	70.6	70.5	70.5	70.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.5
Hitachi Works	73.6	73.5	73.5	73.1
Japan Steel Tube	74.8	74.8	74.7	74.2
Japan Oil	79.0	79.0	78.9	78.8
Japan Mining	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.1
Manchurian Ind	59.9	59.9	59.8	59.8

PESSIMISM REFUTED RE INDIES OIL WELLS

Vast Untapped Fields Remain Still Uninvestigated Throughout Islands

In the second instalment of a serial article commenting upon petroleum resources in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Miyako predicts a rosy future for the petroleum industry in the East Indies by refuting a pessimistic view that in 30 years oil resources there will be exhausted, so long as the present annual output is continued.

Quoting Ichizo Omura, vice-president of the Teikoku Petroleum Company, who is an authority on geology, the paper states the oil industry in the East Indies has a bright future when the following three points are taken into consideration, namely that there is much room for development in regions where investigation has been conducted on oil resources; that vast areas of regions still remain to be investigated on oil resources; that there is ample room for exploitation in oil wells now in operation.

Untapped Areas

In the past the Netherlands conducted an investigation of oil resources covering a vast expanse of regions, continues the paper, saying that the re-examination of the investigations conducted by the Dutch on the oil resources will show that there are an amazingly large number of anticlinal axes still untapped. For instance, the paper continues, there were discovered, in the central Sumatra oil fields, some 50 anticlinal axes of which only six are being operated, the rest as yet not having been prospected.

Stating further that besides New Guinea and Timor, there are still vast areas remaining to be investigated on oil resources in the southern regions, the paper asserts that it is premature to be pessimistic over the oil resources in the East Indies. After all, the paper states in conclusion, the pessimistic view resulted from the malicious Anglo-American propaganda to exploit the natural resources only for their own sake.

The Financial Quiz Kid

What's A Short Sale?

In stories and articles of financial interest, the term short sale is often used. What is short selling?

In any treatment of the functions of organized stock markets, considerable emphasis should be placed on the operations of those who speculate for the fall of stocks through the process of selling "short" that which they do not possess with the object of buying back later at a lower price and then fulfilling delivery on their sales. Believing that a particular stock, let us say Kanegafuchi Spinning, will fall in price, a speculator sells 100 shares short in anticipation of the decline. His desire is to postpone delivery of the shares for purposes of delivery at a price lower than that received on his sale. But this he cannot do, since the rules of the exchange require delivery, for short term wares, by the afternoon of the day following the sale. Fortunately for him, all Kanegafuchi Spinning stock is the same for delivery purposes and any 100 shares of it are as good as any other 100 shares.

Borrows Shares

Accordingly, he borrows 100 shares from some one and delivers the same in fulfillment of his sale. The purchaser, quite unconcerned as to source of the stock, pays the purchase price to the short seller, who in turn transfers the market price of the stock to the lender as security for the temporary loan. Now, should the price decline sufficiently to induce the short seller to take his profit he will buy 100 shares (that is, "cover" his sale) in the open market, return the same to cancel his temporary loan, and receive back from the lender of the stock the money deposited as security. Since the price at which he bought the stock in the open market was less than the price at which he originally sold, his profit will be equal to the difference, minus such expenses as may have been incurred in conducting the operation. Should the stock advance beyond the original sales price, however, our short seller will be confronted with a loss and will have to suffer the consequences of his poor judgment.

Many condemn and few sympathize with the short seller in the market, because of the belief that it is wrong to sell that which one does not possess; that no economic good is performed by the practice; and that short selling artificially depresses security prices. To many, short selling seems to be a pernicious practice that ought to be suppressed. They seem to regard short sellers as a nuisance and a menace, as a group deliberately bent on injuring the best interests of legitimate investment. In fact, many have urged the prohibition of short sales, and numerous attempts have been made at legislation with this object in view, especially in the United States. In Japan, the Government has shown quite a reasonable attitude toward the matter and its regulations governing stock transactions are designed so as not to impair business enterprise.

Misunderstandings Pointed Out

A moment's reflection will show that the adverse sentiment regarding the function of the short sale has little basis in fact. The opponents of the system forget that short selling is a common practice in many leading kinds of business. The manufacturer is expected by the wholesaler to sell his finished wares at a definite price for some definite future delivery; and to assure the delivery of his goods at a stipulated price and time, the manufacturer expects the commission man or producer broker to sell the raw cotton, grain, metal, etc. for future delivery at a definite price, even before the crop has been harvested or the metal obtained. It is clear that if producers are to compete successfully in foreign commerce they must be in a position to enter into contracts for the future delivery of their goods in distant markets, at definite prices, and at agreed times. To accomplish this purpose, and at the same time eliminate the element of gamble, it is necessary to secure quotations in advance on the requite raw materials, marine insurance, foreign exchange and steamship space. As a matter of fact dealers in commodities, marine-insurance companies, foreign-exchange dealers and steamship companies are usually willing to obligate themselves to the future delivery of their commodity or service at fixed quotations, thus enabling the exporter to determine in advance all the primary costs that enter into his venture. Contractors, likewise, in contracting for work at a definite price, are constantly selling labor and materials "short". The general practice of "hedging" on our commodity exchanges by those handling our important staples must also necessitate a short sale.

A Means of Insurance

In business generally, therefore, short selling seems to be regarded as a necessary means of insurance against speculative losses. If recognized by all these business interests, it certainly cannot be maintained that it is wrong in the stock market to sell something that one does not possess but intends to buy later. Short selling is not responsible for the unwise buying and the unwise credit commitments and the world forces that cause our periodic ups and downs. Speculation, whether on the long or short side, merely reflects the bearing of those fundamental factors on values. It passes its collective judgment on those factors and seeks to appraise them in the form of price quotations. The speculator, be he buyer or short seller, is interested in the correctness of his judgment with respect to the future course of prices. He aims to anticipate the future as regards business conditions. From a practical standpoint, speculators as a group are no doubt anxious to see prices higher rather than lower—at least sufficiently high to please the community—because they know that usually low prices spell public criticism and endless trouble. When entering on his commitments, the speculator has no reason to prefer declining over rising prices. There is no reason whatever for him to be a proverbial bear, or to be obsessed with a malicious desire to see values decline. Either side of the market will net him the same gain—furnish to him the same motivating force—and his only problem is to consider and interpret facts and to appraise correctly factors which govern the future movement of prices.

HIGH STANDARD FIXED FOR ALL TECHNIQUE

Many Difficulties Overcome by Development in Fields of Scientific Research

Following a four-day session of the Technical Research Society of the Army during which free and frank opinions were exchanged for the improvement of military technique in various fields, the highest level was fixed for varieties of ordnance, the Nikkan Kogyo reports.

In course of the current meeting, the overwhelming superiority of Japanese technique in aeronautical and land arms, communication, architecture, sanitation, clothing, provisions, etc. over that of foreign countries was established beyond the slightest doubt. This can be ascribed only to the crystallization of untiring efforts on the part of the military technicians who strove night and day in research and experiments.

Problems Scientifically Solved

Among the technical achievements announced during the four-day session were included the new patrol plane, special launches for landing operations, new type of airplanes, tanks, anti-aircraft arms, camera, gun, gun-powder and countless others. In short, innumerable difficulties such as the shortage of materials, want of replenishment in labor power, etc., under wartime conditions are being brought under for the development of the scientific technique of Japan.

On the third day of the conference held at the Soldiers' Hall, Kudan, an announcement was made of the successful invention of a welding rod which will be a substitute for cobalt high-speed steel.

The feature of the newly discovered welding rod lies in the fact that the metals welded by ordinary arc welding, without the use of cobalt, can be made to display the nature of high-speed steel. It was also the object of this research to simplify the manufacture of blade-gauge and to extend its longevity, to which end, a successful accomplishment was attained.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank,
Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo　D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi　C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki　K. Nishi
Baron I. Morimura　J. Okada
K. Kodama　S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria　Moji
Bangkok　Nagoya
Batavia　Nagasaki
Berlin　Nanking
Bombay　New York
Calcutta　Osaka
Canton　Otaru
Changchiakow　Paris
Chefoo　Peking
Dairen　Rangoon
Fengtien　Rio de Janeiro
Hamburg　Saigon
Hankow　San Francisco
Hanoi　Seattle
Harbin　Semarang
Hoihow　Shanghai
Hongkong　Shonan
Honolulu　Souraboyo
Hsinking　Sydney
Karachi　Tientsin
Kobe　Tsinan
London　Tsingtao
Los Angeles　Yingkow
Manila

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

For particulars apply to the Managers.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.7	—1.60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.4	— .10
Kanegafucki Spinning, new, short-term	99.4	— .60
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	88.8	—2.70
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

AVERAGE INTEREST YIELD SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE

Japan Hypothec Bank Survey Reveals Bonds, Debentures Remain Stable

The average interest yield of principal shares in March, this year, stood at 5.39 per cent, representing an increase of 0.01 per cent as compared with the preceding month, a survey conducted by the Japan Hypothec Bank revealed.

The survey further disclosed that the average interest yield of leading bonds and debentures in March remained intact at 4.178 per cent.

Details follow:

March Interest Yields of Leading Shares and Debentures

	March, 1942	February, 1942	March, 1941
Major Shares: Interest yield	5.39%	5.38%	5.70%
Leading Bonds and Debentures:			
Govt. bonds	3.798	3.803	3.839
Local bonds	4.208	4.208	4.208
Industrial debentures	4.216	4.215	4.194
Bank debentures	4.298	4.298	4.282
Corporation debentures	4.369	4.368	4.390
Average	4.178	4.178	4.184

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥87,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits ... 92,969,505
(SEPTEMBER, 1941)
HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)
Inland Branches:
Edobashi (Tokyo), Fukuoka, Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Shinjuku (Tokyo), Tamuracho (Tokyo), Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.
Foreign Branches:
Bombay, Dairen, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 50,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'41) 3,204,712,257
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
Kenji Marukawa, Miki Yamada,
Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
HEAD OFFICE: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka.
TOKYO OFFICE: Marunouchi 1-chome.
155 Branches and 47 Sub-offices Throughout Japan
Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Fukuoka, Kurume, Tokushima, Kochi, Keijo, Taihoku, Tainan, Takao, Dairen and other business centers.
Correspondents: All Principal Cities at Home and Abroad

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1942

Constructive Policy for the Southern Area

The policy outlined, as reported last Sunday, by Lieutenant-Colonel Tsukasa Kato, of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, for development of the southern regions is noteworthy as the basic lines on which those quarters of East Asia are to be governed and directed as component and active partners in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It was the first official statement made with regard to the Co-Prosperity Sphere program, of which so much had been spoken but little information had been given in the concrete. The explanation offered on the subject by the War Office spokesman showed that the situation regarding the southern areas has so developed that the military authorities who have assumed responsibility for their government can now reveal the construction that is going ahead side by side with land and sea operations of Japanese arms.

Construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia is primarily to secure a state of self-sufficiency in material resources for the East Asiatic countries bound by regional interests. This undertaking is proposed as part of the war Japan is determined to carry through to its successful conclusion. It means preparation against the economic war that the United States and Britain are expected to develop in time. As far as the contest of arms is concerned, said the Army spokesman, there is nothing to fear, but "optimism is not warranted with regard to the economies which should strengthen the foundation of armed contest and secure the stability of national living." The material self-supply as contemplated for the Co-Prosperity Sphere means the development of its economies to such extent that they will enable Japan to be as successful in the forthcoming economic war as she has been in the field of arms.

As the present war is a total war in the sense that the total powers of the nation are mobilized for it, so the development of the southern regions is to be a total national enterprise. The areas occupied by Japanese arms have been placed under military administration of the Army or the Navy as the case may be. Where a system of military administration has been set up no other organ is to be tolerated to interfere with its work. But under the centralised administrative control and direction of the Army or the Navy a number of officials as well as private men has been placed in service.

In reference to the policy itself to be adopted, it is admitted at the outset that some plans undertaken in Manchoukuo and China were not always successful. By errors in the past the military administrators are to profit themselves. For one, it is mentioned that "the Japanese have a bad way of setting up too many legal rules, stressing their own moral principles, and enforcing their ideas in all things." "Administration by such principles always proved unsuccessful," the Army spokesman said. It is hardly a secret that administrative work in Manchoukuo, especially in its earlier years, was hampered by the over-zealous jurists sent over from Japan. They were responsible for the plethora of statutes and laws which made the country legally top-heavy. It is well that this error is admitted so frankly by those who have in their hands the administrative work of the southern regions, where in most cases the native populations are strangers to many institutions and systems such as are in force in Japan.

In the light of what has been experienced in Manchoukuo and China the manners, customs and institutions of the southern regions are to be respected as far as possible. Change or reform is to be avoided unless necessary. Natives are to be employed to assist the Japanese administrators, whose numbers are to be limited. It is said that the number of Japanese officials in some of the southern regions is less than those formerly employed by the European colonial governments. In the Philippines, for instance, the administrative system remains practically the same as it was before, its offices being filled by natives under the Japanese military directors. This is not possible in Malaya, but even there the former institutions and systems are preserved in most cases. It is clear that the administrative policy of Japan with regard to the southern regions is to avoid friction with the native inhabitants wherever possible. Experiments in Manchoukuo and China are being turned to good account.

In equally clear terms is set forth the part that the native population is to bear in the areas under Japanese military administration. While the war goes on and Japan herself bears its heavy strain, the inhabitants in the occupied areas should not expect to find themselves "in paradise." It stands to reason that they too should contribute their shares to the cause now prosecuted to the interests of all peoples of East Asia. They are to assist in the most useful way they can.

The Co-Prosperity Sphere which is primarily economic in its purpose is naturally to be largely determined by industrial conditions found in the southern regions. In order to secure conditions sufficient to carry the war through to its successful conclusion, a self-sustaining state is to be established on the following basic lines:

(1) Development of material resources, especially those materials which are vitally required for the prosecution of war; (2) prevention of material resources from passing into the enemy's hands; (3) self-sustaining of the armies on the spot; (4) direction of the existing enterprises of the southern areas to be of service to Japanese interests.

Development of material resources is to be in the hands of competent or experienced organizations under such conditions that their experience and initiative may be taken advantage of to the fullest extent. Here again the administrators are to profit themselves from experiments in Manchoukuo and China. Official participation in industrial enterprise is to be avoided.

The materials and commodities produced under such a system are to be managed under the general system of material mobilization which has been operative since the outbreak of the China Incident. All products above the immediate requirements of the Japanese Armies on the spot are to be managed and distributed according to the general material mobilization system.

Another point of importance stressed by the Army spokesman is that the defense policy of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is to remain as it stands. Japan, Manchoukuo and China are to be the keystone of the whole defense system. However important may be the material resources of the southern area, said the Army spokesman, those parts of East Asia are only component parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Its defense will be based, as it has been, upon the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China. This is least surprising as long as Japan assumes responsibility for the defense of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. This policy must remain unchanged unless some vital change is wrought with regard to international political affairs.

With regard to the forthcoming economic war, the Army spokesman said, the situation has undergone a complete change. Japan, while dependent on America for the bulk of the strategic materials, was always exposed to the risk of economic blockade by America. The situation has reversed now that Japan has placed under her control varieties of materials for which America has chiefly depended on East Asia in the past. Japan, he said, is now even in a position to effect an economic blockade of America. This will take time, but Japan is potentially equipped to take that position with regard to America. When the Co-Prosperity Sphere is established on an economic basis, Japan's war chariot will be equipped with twin wheels of arms and economic power. To this end Japan must fight. Nothing can stand in the path to this goal, which all the inhabitants of the Co-Prosperity Sphere must share.

A Year Ago Today

April 14, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact was signed in Moscow just a year ago by Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, and Soviet Foreign Commissar, Viacheslav Molotov. The history-making event was the crowning achievement of Foreign Minister Matsuoka's visit to the European capitals, which included besides Moscow, both Berlin and Rome.

By the treaty, the two nations mutually agreed to observe strict neutrality in case either of the high contracting parties was subject to attack by one or more third Powers.

The treaty was to continue for five years and on expiration of the period, it would be automatically extended for five more years in case neither of the parties signified their intentions of abrogating the agreement one year before-hand.

Another important highlight was the fact that immediately after the signing, the two nations issued a joint declaration, whereby Japan agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Outer Mongolia, while the Soviet Union on their part agreed to respect the inviolability of Manchoukuo Empire. It was noted that this commitment was a virtual recognition of the State by the Soviets.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES IN SOUTHERN AREAS STRESSED

Acquisition of Vital Munitions Materials Requires Close Cooperation of Government and People

By MAJOR SHOZO NAKAJIMA
The Japanese Imperial Headquarters

With the occupation of the southern regions where major munitions materials are abundant, Japan is now in a position to fight the issue on an equal footing with the United States and Britain. Within three months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Japan has succeeded in constructing an invincible setup to defeat the enemy. A decisive battle will be fought at some future date, for the ultimate objective of the current conflict is not possession of the southern countries but overthrow of the Anglo-American domination.

In an attempt to win final victory over the Axis Powers, the United States and Britain, which have lost confidence in their own military strength due to successive reverses, will probably resort to every conceivable means in order to bring about economic pressure on Japan, simultaneously pushing their armament expansion program.

What Japan must do at present is to construct as soon as possible an autarchic structure, thereby consolidating its economic stamina, and at the same time, to stabilize the nation's life and livelihood, thereby making adequate preparations for prolonged warfare. A necessary prerequisite to this end is the earliest possible development of the occupied southern regions and the subsequent acquisition of important munitions materials. On this very program depends the victory or defeat in the War of Greater East Asia.

Advisers Appointed

Therefore, this onerous task must be tackled in earnest not only by the forces of occupation but by all the organs of the State. Basic affairs are to be decided on by the central Government with the Planning Board as a central institution and in consideration with the opinions of private interests, thereby working out comprehensive, systematic plans. In order to translate these plans into practice in the occupied zones, not only the Imperial Forces but all Government and private circles must be mobilized. This is clear from the fact that officials of various Government departments have already been dispatched to the South, and that several private businessmen and experts have been appointed advisers and administrators of the Army and Navy.

In order to push the southern development program, the Government has adopted the best method by evaluating carefully the strong and weak points of our continental work in Manchoukuo and China. The best method is: to enforce military administration for the time being in all the occupied areas and to push the projected development under the able leadership of the Imperial Forces.

Under such military administration no organ outside the supervision of military commanders is allowed to exist in the occupied regions. For instance, farm planning is of course under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry but its enforcement in the South is to be supervised directly by the military. As to the projected Southern Development Treasury, its head office in Tokyo is to be managed by the Finance Minister, but its branches in the southern countries are to be controlled by military commanders.

Development Program

The development program is featured by the following points: (1) The earliest possible acquisition of important materials indispensable for conduct of hostilities; (2) Prevention of the possible flight of southern resources to the enemy countries; (3) Self-subsistence of the forces of occupation; and (4) Encouragement of cooperation by native interests with Japan.

The southern resources we wish to acquire are numerous, but the important items are: petroleum, rubber, tin, copper, chromium, manganese, hemp, iron ore, bauxite and quinine. The most important of them all is, needless to say, petroleum, especially that from the East Indies.

With the outbreak of the current war, the problem we were most seriously concerned about was: Whether we would be able to occupy the oil producing countries in the South and thereby to utilize the available oil for further military operations before the eventual exhaustion of our domestic stock? Fortunately, while we still have sufficient stock, due to the untrammeled advance of our forces we are already in a position to utilize oil resources in the South. Thus, we can have unswerving confidence in the final victory.

At first it was considered absolutely necessary to mobilize all our sea and air forces in order to push our southward operations. On account of the successful surprise attacks and the remarkable blitz achievements at the outset, it became unnecessary to wield the entire sea and air arms. Accordingly, our oil consumption to date is far smaller than estimated.

Businessmen Needed

Although the southern program is to be supervised by military commanders, it can hardly be pushed by the Imperial Forces alone. Private businessmen, who have long experience for development of this or that material, must take charge of practical enterprises. It must be noted that these businessmen are to be nominated not merely by the Army and the Navy authorities but after consultation with other competent Government offices and in consideration with the opinions of private control organizations.

In this connection, due account will be taken of those Japanese native interests who are ready to cooperate with us. The materials to be developed in this way are not allowed to be used freely even by the Imperial Forces but they must be distributed in accordance with the material mobilization program of the Government.

In conclusion, since the proposed southern development is so important that the issue of the current war depends on it, both the Government and people must exert utmost efforts to carry it out. On the other hand, it must be recalled that the center of our national defense lies nowhere else than in the Japan-Manchoukuo-China sphere. Therefore, it is essential for us to consolidate this pivotal area as well as to push the southern program. If the nation's concern is concentrated on the south to such an extent as to disregard the north, nothing would be more dangerous from the standpoint of national defense.

Condensed from the Diamond dated March 21, 1942, and translated by Contemporary Opinions.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Synthetic Rubber

To the Editor:

In your issue of yesterday, April 10, on page 5, I noticed a news item regarding the production of synthetic rubber in Italy and Germany.

At a certain point the article reads as follows: "Italy, under the guidance of advanced German engineers, made strenuous efforts for attaining self-sufficiency in the needed amount of rubber ...."

The statement above quoted is absolutely groundless.

The process for the production of synthetic rubber, adopted in Italy, differs from the process adopted in Germany. The production of synthetic rubber in Italy started in 1938 with Italian technicians and Italian machinery. Progress up to this date has been made with Italian technicians and Italian machinery.

It is hardly believable that after several years of successful work in this field the Italian technicians should be in need of guidance by the Germans.

The Italian technicians have always admired the wonderful work performed by the Germans in the field of chemical engineering. But it must be said that in the process of synthetic rubber, synthetic gasoline, synthetic wool or synthetic resins, the technicians of Italy have not been in any need of anybody's guidance.

Dr. ERNESTO SALVATORE
Tokyo, April 11, 1942.

(Note—In making the statement referred to, we have simply quoted the Nikkan Kogyo for April 9, but does the writer mean to say that it is "absolutely groundless" that the S. A. Industria Gomma Syntica was established with a capital of 1,000,000 lire under Germany's technical guidance? The report further says that the company increased its capital to 50,000,000 lire in 1939, when the process was industrialized in real earnest. We would appreciate elucidation on this point by an Italian gentleman who is evidently such an authority on the subject—Ed.)

Pearls of Wisdom

No one sees the wallet on his own back, though everyone carries two packs, one before, stuffed with the faults of his neighbors; the other behind, filled with his own.—Old Proverb

* * *

Faith is like love: it cannot be force.—As trying to force love beget hatred, so trying to compel religious belief leads to unbelief.—Schopenhauer

* * *

Falsehood has an infinity of combinations, but truth has only one mode of being.—Rousseau

* * *

Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds.—Socrates

Of Things Japanese

TALE OF FAMILY CRESTS

By MOCK JOYA

Every Japanese family has its crest. The people seem to have used some marks to indicate their families quite early, but the custom of using the family crest really developed in about the middle of the 12th century.

It appears that Court nobles were the first users of family crests. They painted on their ox-drawn carts their favorite designs and gradually owners came to be known by the designs on their carts. The same designs were soon used on dresses and other things by noblemen and their families. As such designs came to be widely used, they became the marks for respective families.

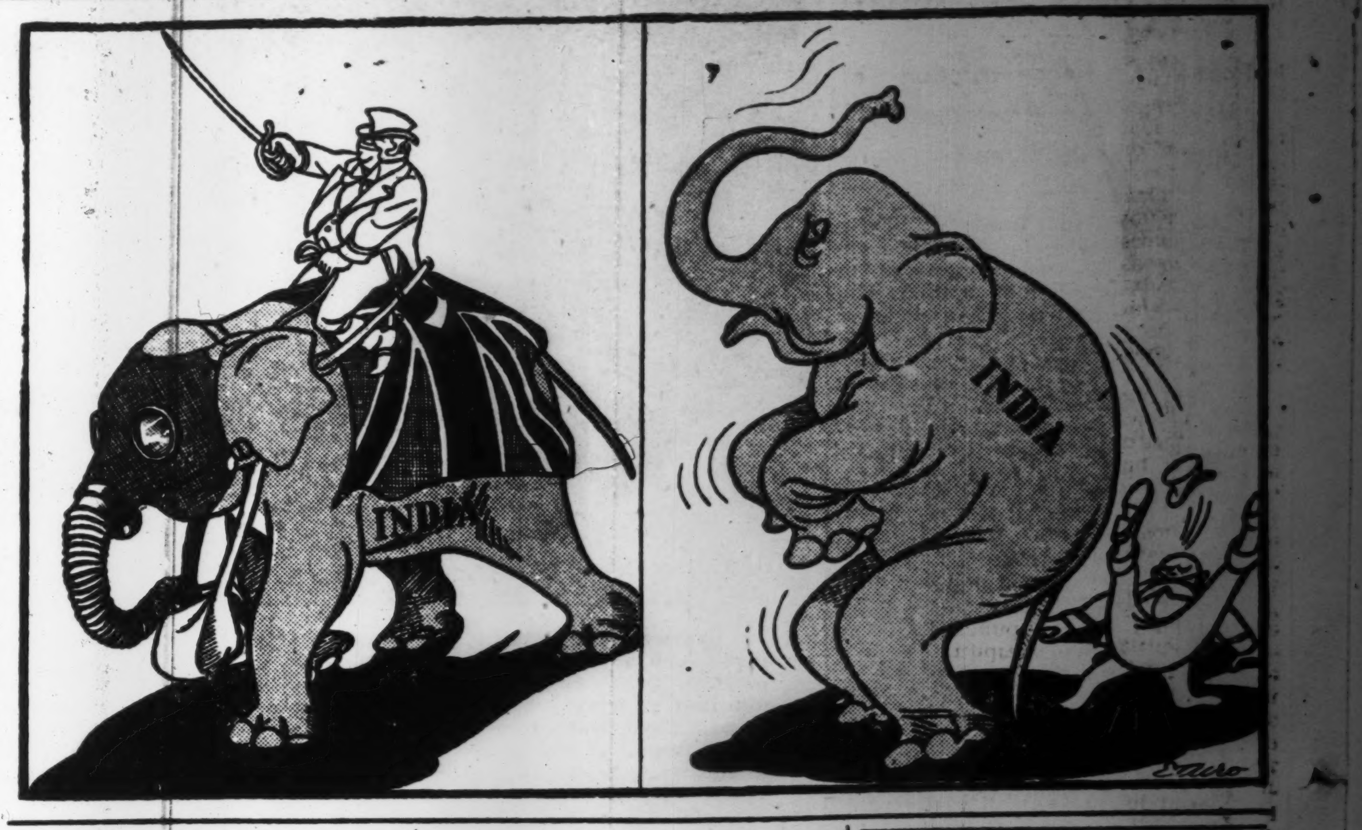
Crests of warrior families, however, developed differently. First, they marked the bunting they put up to enclose their military camps with special designs, so that their camps could be distinguished from others. Later such designs were used on their armor and flags, and finally became the crests for their families.

It is, however, interesting to note that the use of family crests developed at almost the same time in both Court and warrior circles. But it was really in the Tokugawa period that the family crest came to be universally used. As crests were used on dresses in the Tokugawa era, their designs naturally changed, usually becoming symmetrical in form and mostly bordered by squares or circles.

Then as Feudal Lords had to make periodical journeys to Yedo, crests were put on all things used by them on the journey, so that local officials and others could realize the identity of traveling lords. There were published many lists giving all the crests of feudal lords so that the ignorant public could tell the names of the lords by their crests.

There are thousands of family crests, but commonly about 60 varieties are used. As designs for crests, flowers and plants are most numerously used, also animals and birds. Arrows, ships, bells, swords, coins, hammers, ladders, nails, rulers and other ornamental designs are often used as crest designs,

A Logical Sequence



INDEPENDENCE WANTED BUT NOT OTHER STATUS

Britain Still Striving to Apply Old Sinister Strategy

While British Prime Minister Churchill and his stooge, Sir Stafford Cripps, are cudgeling their heads to think out plans to tie India to Britain's cannon, the Indian people, especially their leaders, must answer this urgent question: "To whom does India belong?"

Sir Stafford and General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, have been telling Indian leaders that Britain would be ready to grant India dominion status in return for the latter's active participation in Britain's war against Japan. In this connection, Indian leaders must ask themselves: "What right have the British got to tell the Indian people that they would be given dominion status if they would offer their flesh and blood to check the onslaught of the Japanese Military might on the British forces in East Asia?"

The British people, who have long been identified as a champion of Democracy, still seem to believe that India and her people are predestined to serve their British master in London. In other words, the British believe that the Indian people live, work, and die to promote the welfare of the British and to let the British highbrows live in leisure and luxury while they themselves sweat, starve, and struggle. The British take it for granted that the Indians have been created to make the British Empire safe for the British.

Sincerity Not Mentioned

In the proposal Sir Stafford and General Wavell are offering to Indian leaders there is not a single sentence that reveals Britain's sincere intentions to foster the well-being of the Indian masses. For British Government officials have been absorbed in the most urgent problem that is facing the Great Empire: that is, how to tide over the current crisis and maintain a major part of the fast declining Empire. That is the only thing in the world the British are worrying about at present.

As the first British proposal met with unexpectedly stubborn opposition from Indian leaders, Mr. Churchill drafted a more appealing plan for India. This new offer, it is said, provides for the appointment of an Indian defense minister as well as for the establishment of an Indian war council that will govern the recruiting, mobilization and supply of India's armed forces.

The catch is, however, that General Wavell makes decisions on the employment of these forces and on general strategy: that is, an Indian defense minister holds an ornamental portfolio with no right to have a say in matters of the defense of his own country, whereas General Wavell, an Englishman, takes into his own hands every problem vital to India's physical security. The Indian defense minister, therefore, could be nothing more than a British robot.

Independence Wanted

But do the Indian masses want to have a British robot in their Government? Of course, not. What they really want was truly expressed by Pandit Nehru, the key man in current Indian-British negotiations, when he wrote in an article in the November, issue (1940) of the American magazine Asia: "We want independence and not dominion or any other status. . . . We do not want to be bound down to a group of nations which has dominated over and exploited us; we will not be in an empire in some parts of which we are treated as helots and where racialism runs riot. We want to be completely free with no reservations or exceptions."

Then Mr. Nehru declared: "We do not want the so-called protection of the British Army or Navy." In short, he rejects everything Sir Stafford is offering to India. And the dominion status which Mr. Nehru bitterly attacks is not granted to the Indians but merely promised in the British proposal, a promisory note which is as good as blank check.

We recall that during the last several years a series of Britain's broken promises has led a goodly number of independent and sovereign States in Europe to collapse. Bitterly victimized by the unfulfilled British pledges of aid were Finland, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Jugoslavia, Greece and recently the Netherlands East Indies. The fall of these countries was brought about by Britain's time-honored policy of "to let other nations fight Britain's war."

Sinister Strategy Applied

Again Britain is applying this sinister strategy to India. In spite of high-sounding promises, Britain is not going to let India alone. Britain is desperately trying to keep India in subjection. This idea was revealingly expressed by Prime Minister Churchill in December, 1930, when he declared: "We have no intention of casting away that most truly precious and bright jewel in the Crown of the King, which, more than all our Dominions and Dependencies, constitutes the glory and strength of the British Empire."

This statement being a frank expression of Mr. Churchill's policy, how can he give up India at this

(Continued on Page 4)

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly & Trans-Pacific. Vol. XI, No. 14 dated April 9, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. The magazine covers articles and news stories of topical interest closely related to the accounts of the latest events in Japan as well as abroad. The major interest is centered on an article entitled "Nation Honors Heroes" (the Special Attack Flotilla). The leading articles include Premier Praises China, Chiang's Tragic Fate, India's Independence, Envoy to the Holy See, Secret of War Victories, Mothers of the Heroes, Humanity, and American Morale Drops.

Jitsugyo no Nippon; Vol. 45, No. 8, dated April 15, 1942. Publishers, the Jitsugyo no Nippon Sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Feature articles: Blockading the North American Continent by Tadashi Saito, Three Attacking Routes Against Japan by Dr. Minoru Maeda, the Construction of Economy in Greater East Asia by Jiro Segawa, Discussions on the Adjustment of Small and Medium-Sized Dealers by Sankuro Ogasawara and Yoshitaka Toyoda, Reporting the Increased Production in Chiba and Okayama Prefectures, and A Round-Table Conference for Efficiency of Place of Work and Home.

Kokusai Hyoron; Vol. 7, No. 3, April, 1942. Publishers, the Kokusai Nippon Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Containing nine articles, of which the features are The War of Greater East Asia and Various Political Problems by Yeiichi Nobeshima, the Position of Soviet Russia in the second World War by Makoto Fujita, the New Currency Policy of Thailand by Minoru Tabuchi, International Circumstances and the War of Greater East Asia, and A Round-Table Conference on the Trade Problem of East Asia.

Jikyoku Zasshi; Vol. 1, No. 4, April, 1942. Publishers, the Kaizosha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Feature articles: the Development of Soviet Foreign Policy by Shozo Mori, Crumbling Chungking by Kanye Tanaka, the Advance of Axis Powers into Africa by Makoto Okuma, Echoes of the Construction in the Southern Regions, "India for the Indians" by Yeisho Ashida, and A Limit of America's Resistance by Iwao Ayusawa.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

Revolution by Peace

Perhaps only now, when he came back to his native country as a mature man, seasoned with experience and tempered with suffering, did he realize the extent of the destitution and slavery of his people. He was horrified, in his sharp social conscience, by the skeletons whom he saw in the fields of India, and the lowly Outcastes in the towns. It dawned upon him that the disabilities of his countrymen abroad were merely one consequence of their poverty and subjection at home. He was moved as Buddha had been by the sight of his fellows' suffering.

"I came reluctantly to the conclusion that the British connection had made India more helpless than she ever was before, politically or economically. . . . The Government established by law in British India is carried on for this exploitation of the masses. No sophistry, no jugglery in figures, can explain away the evidence the skeletons in many villages present to the naked eye. I have no doubt whatsoever that both England and the town-dwellers of India will have to answer, if there is a God above, for this crime against humanity which is perhaps unequalled in history."

Sees No Necessity

At the height of his first noncooperation movement he offered to the Government to abandon his whole program of resistance to it, and to cooperate with it loyally, if it would undertake an energetic campaign against starvation in India. The Government did not see the necessity.

He had hardly established himself at home when the Great War began. That same preference for loyalty and cooperation which had marked him in Africa drove him now to devote his energies and abilities as a leader to helping the cause of Britain in every way but by violence. His naive confidence in the innocence of the Allies went so far that he advocated the enlistment of Hindus who did not accept the principle of non-violence. He did not, at that time, agree with those who called for the full independence of India; he believed that British misgovernment in India was an exception, and that British government in general was good; that British government in India was bad just because it violated all the principles of British government at home; that if the British people could only be made to understand the case of the Hindus, it would soon accept them in full brotherhood into a commonwealth of free dominions. He trusted that when the war was over, and Britain counted India's sacrifice for the Empire in men and wealth, it would not hesitate any longer to give her liberty. In 1918 he wrote:

"If I could make my countrymen retrace their steps, I would make them withdraw all the Congress resolutions and not whisper 'Home Rule' or 'responsible government' during the pendency of the War. I would make India offer all her able-bodied sons as a sacrifice to the Empire at its critical moment; and I know that India, by this very act, would become the most favorite partner, and racial distinctions would become a thing of the past."

Freedom of Speech Ended

At the close of the War the British met the movement for Home Rule by passing the Rowlatt Acts, which put an end to freedom of speech and press; by announcing, through Lord Birkenhead and Lloyd George, that England had no intention of releasing her hold on India; by establishing the impotent legislature of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms; and finally, by the massacre of Amritsar.

Gandhi was horrified. On August 1, 1920, he wrote as follows to the Viceroy:

"It is not without a pang that I return the Kaisar-Hind Gold Medal granted to me by your predecessor for my humanitarian work in South Africa; the Zulu War Medal, granted in South Africa for my services as an officer in charge of the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps in

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No 15,456 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

SOMERVILLE TAKES COMMAND OF BRITAIN'S FLEET IN INDIA IN WAKE OF DECISIVE DEFEAT

Fate of Predecessor Not Known Following Sea Debacle

INDIA SEEN AS WISER

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—Admiral Sir James Somerville has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces in the Indian Ocean, according to reports received here from London today.

Admiral Somerville has, up to his new appointment, been Commander of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean.

The communique issued by the British Admiralty and received here today, however, did not mention what had happened to Admiral Somerville's predecessor, under whose command the British forces in the Indian Ocean recently suffered such severe losses in encounters with the Japanese Navy.

Deception Is Failure

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 13.—"India refuses to be deceived a second time and to have its country converted into a heap of ruins for the glory and the interest of Great Britain," declared the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz in a comment on the failure of Cripps' mission in India. "When Sir Stafford Cripps went to India about three weeks ago, England as well as America had placed all their hopes on the success of his mission. 'India will be given a fortnight for either accepting or rejecting my plan' was Cripps' first utterance at the opening of the meeting at New Delhi. For the first time in their history, England and the United States are now experiencing the disappointment of having their proposals rejected by all Indian parties, their promises no longer believed and the Indians refusing to be used for Anglo-American capitalistic interests.

"India," the Korrespondenz went on, "had recognized the real background of the British policy in the past, the present and the future, namely to exploit the lives and properties in their country and to rule this huge territory by splitting up its population into opposing camps. In their recent negotiations with Cripps the Indian leaders particularly recognized the basic principle of British rule in India, namely by means of disunity among the Indian people, and the recognition of this British principle has, in the last instance, been the final reason for the rejection of the British proposals.

"India now claims it to be her duty to protect India from invasion," the Korrespondenz emphasized, "although India was invaded long ago by the British who came some 200 years ago and who stayed there ever since against the wishes of the Indian population. Only from the moment the British have been ousted from their country will the Indians be sure that they will manage to keep themselves out of the conflict. Mr. Churchill, the grave-digger of the British Empire, has received another heavy blow. After the loss of the military positions in Europe and East Asia on account of the victories of his opponents he now must accept additional defeat. India is not prepared to take part in the war of aggression that had been started by Churchill and Roosevelt against the Powers of the Tripartite Alliance. On the contrary, India wants to be free from the Anglo-Saxon rule," concluded the Korrespondenz.

Churchill Strengthened

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—The failure of Cripps' mission in India has strengthened Churchill's position to a considerable extent. This view is expressed by the London correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet" pointing out that, the prestige of Cripps had been impaired by the failure of his mission in India. It was obvious, on the other hand, that the prestige of Churchill's chief rival would have been enormously enhanced if he had returned from India with a halo of victory.

Thai Indians Resolved

Approximately one thousand members of the League for India's Independence residing in Bangkok gathered at the 23rd anniversary of the British massacre in Amritsar, Punjab, and unanimously adopted a resolution to hasten the establishment of India's complete independence, the Asahi reports here from Bangkok today.

Chungking Troops Commit Atrocities In Burma Villages

Domei

RANGOON, April 12.—Burmese villagers in north Burma are organizing volunteer corps to repulse Chungking troops who already have become notorious for their atrocities toward the Burmese. Burmese refugees arriving in Japanese-occupied areas revealed that Chungking troops, besides their habitual looting and incendiarism, massacred women and children in their retreat toward the hinterland. In one instance about 130 Burmese Buddhist priests were killed by Chungking soldiers, they said. The marauders also destroyed pagodas, which are sacred to the Burmese.

VARGAS HAILS FALL OF BATAAN DEFENSE

States Japanese Victory Saves Lives of Many Young Filipinos

ASKS MORE COOPERATION

Islands Will Soon Return to Peace, He Avers—Japanese Leader Felicitated

Special to the Yomiuri

MANILA, April 13.—Congratulating the Imperial Japanese Forces on the complete occupation of the Bataan Peninsula, Jorge B. Vargas, Civil Administrator of the Philippines and concurrently Mayor of Greater Manila, issued a statement this afternoon in which he further urged the Filipinos to cooperate with Japan for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. His statement was to the following effect:

"The occupation of the entire Bataan Peninsula by the Japanese Forces means the saving of numerous young lives, which are so importantly necessary for our country at the present moment, and also the prevention of further sacrifices to be caused by endless and meaningless resistance.

"The subjugation of the Bataan Peninsula and the southern islands has brought peace and tranquility to many Filipino households that were disturbed by warfare. Soon the entire Philippines will be again united in peace.

"With firm determination, we can now plan for the recovery and reconstruction of our country that we love. We must devote our entire efforts for performing our share of duty in constructing the Greater East Asia, under the guidance of Japan, so that we would become a positively important part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"I take great pleasure in congratulating the Imperial Japanese Forces, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, as well as the officers and men upon this glorious victory."

Philippines Wiped Clean

The Philippines, wiped clean of American soldiers save for the remnants who are encamped on Corregidor Island, are fast returning to normal and it will not be long before ships will be able to ply in and out of the ports, special correspondents of the Asahi reported from Manila on April 12.

It goes without saying, the reporters declared, that the successful Japanese operation in the Bataan Peninsula is easing the minds of the Filipinos in general as it means the birth of a new Philippines for the Filipinos.

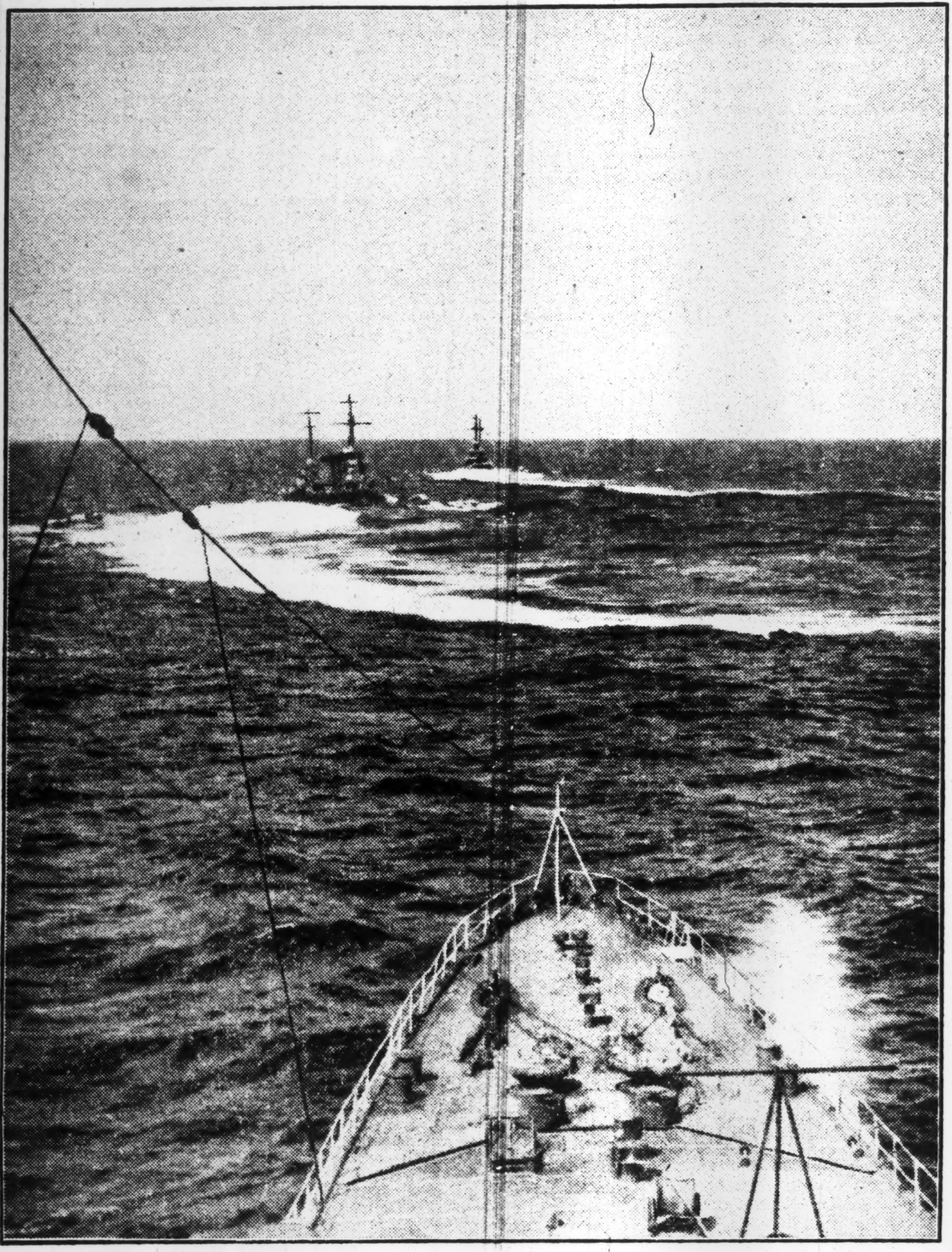
The effect of the fall of Bataan on the administrative organs is indeed great as it has expanded the influence of Jorge B. Vargas, chief administrator, and concurrently Mayor of Greater Manila, and accelerated the construction of an "Asia for Asiatics". It also has a considerable bearing on the communication and transportation fields.

On July 17, 1941, the American authorities planted mines in the whole of Subic Bay where the naval port of Olongapo is located, and in Manila Bay, extremely restricting navigation in these waters.

Maritime transportation was further rendered difficult following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as Japanese warplanes bomb-

(Continued on Page 2)

They Shattered Britain's Sea Lanes



Over the wide expanse of the East Asian seas the mighty armada of the Imperial Navy now rules supreme, thanks to the brilliant victories attained in their numerous clashes with the cream of the Allied battle fleets. Crowning their successes, the latest display of sea strength in wiping out the British naval power in the Indian Ocean has proven to the world the invincible might vested in the Navy of Japan, a nation that never has and never will know defeat because it always fights for a righteous cause. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

RUSSIANS REPELLED IN KERTCH FIGHTING

German High Command Communique Announces Successes On All Fronts

Domei

BERLIN, April 13.—The war communique issued on April 12 by the Fuehrer's Headquarters declared that in the Kertch Peninsula, renewed attacks launched by strong enemy forces, supported by tank and air forces, were broken down. During the operations 14 enemy panzers were annihilated, the communique stated.

Meanwhile, German bombers raided docks and harbor facilities on the Caucasus coast inflicting heavy damage thereon and badly damaged a large Soviet passenger ship by scoring direct hits, the communique announced.

Two Freighters Burned

In the Arctic Sea, German bombers raided an enemy convoy and set fire to two freighters. Another ship was damaged by bomb hits.

On the North African front, waves of German planes consisting of bombers and fighters shot down six enemy machines in air combats and attacked rear-communication lines of the British troops in Marmarica. In the course of air raids against military objects on Malta, several direct bomb hits were scored on a British destroyer in the dock and 13 enemy planes were shot down during aerial combats.

An attempt to raid the French coast by enemy airplanes consisting of 50 fighters and 12 bombers was frustrated last night, when German planes encountered them and shot down 12 fighters and one bomber.

The communique concluded by stating that practically no damage was caused as only a few bombs were dropped on the French coast.

Thaw Hinders Fighting

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 12.—The relative lull in the fighting which is generally noticeable all over the Eastern Front during the last few days is generally due to the beginning of thaw that is converting the hitherto frozen ground into deep mud, competent military quarters pointed out. Large-scale actions were, therefore, not to be expected on the

(Continued on Page 2)

'3-A' Movement Popular in Java; Means Asian Leader, Nucleus, Light Is Japan

Asahi Service

BATAVIA, April 13.—Replacing the "V" campaign which the Netherlands Government formerly conducted most frantically, there has now arisen in the East Indies a new movement called "3-A" movement. That means, Japan is the leader of Asia, the nucleus, and the light of Asia. This movement has already been eagerly started at various important localities in Java.

Shop windows are decorated with various different designs and ornaments representing and illustrating the "3-A" movement. Chinese residents numbering more than 800,000 in Java alone, who constitute a great influence in commerce and industry, are eagerly joining this campaign.

It is already decided by the Chinese residents in Java to collect donations on April 29, the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, for presenting the proceeds to the families of Japanese officers and soldiers, who died or were injured in war.

At Batavia and Surabaya, all shops are offering 20 per cent discount to all Japanese soldiers and in this, Chinese merchants are also fully cooperating.

All of the 45 political parties formerly formed by the natives are now dissolved, as such organizations were originally established for the very purpose of demanding the Netherlands Government an opportunity of liberating and enlightening the native inhabitants.

The leaders of the parties now realize that under the administration by Japan, the leader of Asia, there is no necessity for the existence of all political parties, and consequently, they have been dissolved.

DIET RACE REGISTRATIONS ATTAIN NEW PEAK OF 1,107

Candidates Generally Number Two to Four Times Available Positions

Candidates who have registered for election to the House of Representatives have reached 1,107 up to Monday evening.

The second electoral district in Tochigi Prefecture is the only area in the entire country where the candidates registered do not exceed the number of seats. That is to say, four candidates are registered there for four members to be elected. In all other districts, candidates number two to four times the offices available.

Of the 1,107 candidates registered, 457 are recommended candidates while new men total 671.

Among recommended candidates, new men number 214 or 46 per cent, but among the non-recommended candidates, new men number 457 or 72 per cent.

Candidates registered are divided into the following groups:

Giin-Domei	267
Dokokai	27
Other parties	75
Tohokai	43
Sekiseikai	14
Others	681
Total	1,107

BRILLIANT RESULTS WON ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT

Chungking Loses Over 65,000 Men Since Outbreak of Asia War

Domei

HANKOW, April 13.—The Japanese Forces in Central China, since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War until the end of March, engaged Chungking troops in 956 combats, accounting for 63,640 enemy troops killed and 2,640 taken prisoner, it was announced by a Japanese military spokesman here today.

The Japanese Forces also captured 6,800 rifles, 613 light and 150 heavy machine-guns, he said.

Pointing out that 268 Chungking soldiers surrendered during January, 526 in February, and 736 in March, the spokesman said that the figures show that the National Government's peace movement has been finding a growing number of converts in the Chungking Army.

It is remarkable that even Chungking officers of higher rank, including chiefs of staff and battalion-chiefs, have been surrendering since February, he said.

Chungking prisoners invariably told of the low morale and deterioration of military equipment of the Chungking Army, the spokesman also revealed.

PLANES AND GUNS UNLEASH HEAVY BATTERING ASSAULT ON FINAL ENEMY POSITIONS

Diary of U.S. Army Officer Found in Bataan Says Roosevelt Is World's Greatest Fool

President Roosevelt is the world's greatest idiot, according to the report of a Nichi Nichi correspondent from the Bataan Front, April 12, which gives an American version of the defeat of the United States Forces in the Philippines. The report follows:

"I visited the barracks of the American troops situated near Mariveles. The place was in indescribable confusion, and so many things were littered on the floor that I had hardly room to walk.

"In the officers' mess-room I found a diary. I glanced through the pages and found a vivid record of the defeats the Americans had suffered. Moreover, it was written in that diary that President Roosevelt, who had been responsible for the outbreak of the present war, was the world's greatest fool."

The entries in the diary were so interesting that the correspondent sent extracts from it. Below are some of them:

April 1.—Our food is fast disappearing. This morning the Filipino soldiers were making a terrific row, demanding bread, but it is impossible to give them the usual food. Wainwright said the Bataan Peninsula was impregnable. But the Japanese have driven us right to the very tip of the peninsula. At the Battle of Pearl Harbor the battleships Arizona, Utah, Oklahoma, and aircraft carriers, cruisers, light cruisers, were either sunk or badly damaged by the Japanese Navy. We thought that we could hold out for six months in this Bataan area, and hoped for reinforcements from the homeland in the meantime. But such reinforcements never came. How could we expect any help when our Navy has suffered such terrible defeats?

We have not the heart to continue resistance any longer. The fierceness of the Japanese Forces sends a cold shudder through our spines.

The moon is shining brightly over the battlefield. We are tired of verbal encouragements. President Roosevelt, why don't you carry out what you promise?

Ah, I'm so sleeply. It is 10 p.m.

April 2—Corporal John came running into my room in excitement. Is it a raid by the Japanese? No, not this time. The Filipino soldiers have deserted again. My men desert day by day. I feel so wretched. In the afternoon the Japanese attack had become intensified. Strange, how they are so strong.

Oh, Mary darling, wait for me.

April 3.—The Japanese have begun heavy firing. Their shells drop quite near here. Our side has begun to retaliate, but it is a forlorn hope. This might be the last time that I can write in my diary. Oh greatest fool in the world, thy name is Roosevelt! The Japanese attack is becoming fiercer and fiercer, and despair fills my heart. . . .

CEBU INTERNEES HAD VICTORY CONFIDENCE

Japanese, Released by Imperial Forces, Tell of Experiences During Imprisonment

The Japanese residents on Cebu Island, who had been interned at a point four kilometers south of Cebu City, firmly believed from the first that they would be sooner or later released by the Imperial Forces, it was revealed last Friday when they were actually set free by the Japanese landing troops, according to an Asahi field dispatch on Monday.

At the internment camps were found 286 Japanese, 206 men and 80 women, when the helping hand was extended to them by the Imperial Troops.

A few leading men among the internees, including Itsuo Kubodera of the Daido Trading Company, and Shin-ichi Niki, representing the internees, told the Asahi correspondent the situation following their imprisonment, as follows:

"All of us interned here were first taken to the Cebu prison on December 8, last year. A week later, we were removed to the Japanese primary school buildings near the city. Then, after a few days, a few motor trucks carried us farther through the hilly district at the back of Cebu City to the present internment camp.

"As the hilly district was a fortified zone, we were all blindfolded when passing through the area. Time and again, however, we managed to slightly remove the eye bandages and saw many pill-boxes and guns by the side of the meandering path we were following. To all appearances, the whole place seemed to have been made into a perfect fort.

"After we were placed here, we gained some information about the war situation from the native inhabitants from whom we bought our daily necessities. Somehow we felt fully convinced that we would soon be released after the complete fall of Bataan Peninsula.

"We were all very happy when the Japanese planes appeared far overhead.

"Early Friday morning, a communication tube was dropped from one of the Imperial planes flying about 150 meters above us. The message read 'Nippon troops landed. You will soon be rescued. Banzai!' We cannot fully describe the joy we felt at the time."

Hankow Property Transferred

Domei

HANKOW, April 12.—All business and property of the Administrative Bureau of the Third Special Sector of Hankow, which had been under the control of the Japanese military authorities since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, today was transferred to the Hankow Special Municipal Government, it was officially announced here today.

BATAAN DEFENDERS DESERVE NO PRAISE

Long Resistance Made Possible By Favorable Topography, Says Retired General

The fall of Bataan, though not very significant in itself, will greatly facilitate Japan's future war operations, Lieutenant-General Takaaki Kuwaki, retired, declared at his residence on Monday to newspapermen.

The Lieutenant-General, noted for his extensive knowledge of the southern regions said in effect:

"It was apparent from the first that the enemy troops in the Bataan Peninsula, however much they might struggle, could not change the general war situation in the Philippines. The capitulation of these forces, therefore, has not much significance in itself, save that it has given a moral shock to the United States.

"Viewed from the angle of Japan's war operations in general, this victory has a very far-reaching effect. The Japanese troops which have been entrenched in the Bataan area are now free to go to other sectors such as Australia, India and the Aleutian Islands.

"Now, about the Bataan Peninsula, the whole area is about half as wide as our Izu Peninsula. It has many high mountains which slope down directly to the very edge of the seashore. The interior of the peninsula is entirely covered with thick jungles. In such terrain, the Imperial Troops had to move, cutting open the jungles, or secretly skirting the coast to stage surprise attacks against the enemy from behind. I cannot help heartily admiring our troops who succeeded in spite of such difficulties.

"The peninsula is an ideal natural stronghold. Any army corps under such circumstances could have prolonged its resistance as long as provisions and ammunition held out. It is no credit to the United States soldiers that they resisted for some time in such a naturally protected place."

TO SPEED SHIPBUILDING

Manchou Government Rushing Freighter Construction

The Manchoukuo Government from this year will rush construction of freighters, mainly of 2,000 and 5,000-ton classes, for coastal services, weaving the plan into the existing five-year industrial program, according to a report received by Domei from Hsinking Monday.

The construction of vessels reportedly is designed to cope with future increase in freight traffic between Japan and Manchoukuo, whose volume is expected to rise rapidly as steady progress is being made in the industrial expansion programs of both countries.

Enemy on Corregidor Furiously Blasted By Japanese

ENEMY SHIP GIVES UP

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, April 13.—Crack Japanese artillery units, arriving at an undisclosed point in the Bataan Peninsula, immediately assumed firing positions and began fierce blasting operations against the beleaguered Corregidor fortress today, according to reports of Japanese reconnaissance fliers.

The same dispatch revealed that Japanese artillery shells accurately are striking enemy objectives and together with the equally accurate Japanese aerial assaults, serious damage has been inflicted on enemy military emplacements and equipment on Corregidor Island.

An enemy vessel, attempting to escape to the high seas from Corregidor, suddenly altered its course and steamed into an undisclosed point of the Bataan Peninsula at 5.25 p.m. today with a white flag of surrender on its mast, a reconnaissance dispatch stated.

Huge Bombs Dropped

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY AIR BASE IN BATAAN PENINSULA, April 13.—Again appearing over Corregidor at about 6:30 a.m. yesterday, Japanese air squadrons intensively pounded the remaining military installations on the fortified island as well as enemy transports near its shores, inflicting heavy damage.

The air assault was continued by other Japanese Army aircraft, which concentrated their huge high-caliber bombs on the fortifications in the southwestern part of the island.

Mariveles Push Described

Asahi Service

MARIVELES, April 13.—The Imperial Forces have finally occupied the Mariveles fortress completely.

The Yokota contingent, the spearhead which made a blitz-advance after pentrating the enemy stronghold in Limay, braved the incessant enemy fire from Corregidor Island lying within hailing distance and entered Mariveles toward 1 a.m. on April 10.

Your reporter, following the Imperial Forces in their surging onslaught toward the southernmost point in the Bataan Peninsula, saw vaguely on both sides of the road groups of natives, flying white flags at the end of sticks, proceeding also southward on foot.

As we progressed in our advance, we could see an additional number of natives, some carrying sleeping children, other large bundles, forming broken queues for a distance of about 20 kilometers from the Orion Height as far as the outskirts of Cabcaben.

From Cabcaben, your reporter's automobile started into the mountain trail when an order was given to put out the headlights. The entire surroundings were turned into complete darkness save for the dim moonlight, which added more to the weirdness in driving through the thick of dense forest zone.

Patrol Corps Appear

Now and then, chills ran up your reporter's spine as he noticed the cold steel glittering against the moonlight as the Japanese patrol corps appeared in the path from behind trees.

The moon had disappeared and we drove on and on up the winding road, your reporter having not the least idea where he was or where he was heading for.

As it dawned, he was startled to find himself a passenger of a car speeding on its way along a narrow road on top of a dangerous precipice. A little further on, rows of automobiles in perfect condition were left abandoned along the roadside by the fleeing enemy.

As we progressed in our journey, we were surprised by the increasing number of such automobiles, but we considered it only natural later on as the 70,000 enemy troops used these vehicles in their hasty retreat to a safer zone.

At the summit of Mt. Mariveles, your reporter saw for the first time the small island of Corregidor in the distance, the island on which the enemy remnants are waiting their fate of either annihilation or surrender.

We believed that the Yokota Contingent was the first to reach this point, but we were to see another group of Japanese Forces who had come ahead of us. They were the company led by Non-Commissioned Officer Hashizume, who had advanced so far ahead of the main force that they lost themselves in the mountain. They eventually found

(Continued on Page 2)

WORKS OF DA VINCI TO BE SHOWN HERE

Will Include 600 Exhibits of Famous Italian Painter of Renaissance Period

Displaying the very cream of the Renaissance Period at this time of world-wide disturbance, an exhibition of the reproductions of Leonardo da Vinci's works is planned to be held from July to the end of the year at the Industrial Hall at Ike-no-Hata in Ueno Park.

The exhibition will be opened by the preparatory committee, organized by Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, who will be the honorary president of the exhibition while Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, retired, will act as the president.

Other officials on the committee include Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information; Army spokesman, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, and Navy spokesman, Captain Hideo Hiraide. The exhibition will be supported by the Board of Information as well as by the War and Navy Ministries.

According to the plan outlined by the preparatory committee, the exhibition aims at not being a mere art exhibition but as an "ideological exhibition" by which it will show how the points of view of the world, nation and art held by da Vinci contributed to his country as one wing of the totalitarian war for the solidarity and prosperity of the country.

Moreover, it proposes to show how Japanese culture and the tradition of Oriental culture were manifested in the Renaissance. In consideration of this purpose, the exhibition is to be named "Renaissance of Asia, Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition."

As is well known, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) is the greatest genius Italy, or the world, has ever produced. As well as one of the world's greatest painters, he was an efficient architect, musician, engineer, technician and philosopher. He was the very man who paved the way to the Italian Renaissance in the 15th century. His name and merits are, therefore, remembered not only by his fellow countrymen but by the whole world.

Duce Refused Offer

The Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition was opened in Milan in 1939 and in the International Exhibition held in New York in 1941. It is reported that, after the exhibition in New York, the Rockefeller Foundation proposed to buy the exhibits at the sum of $1,000,000, which offer, however, Premier Benito Mussolini, refused.

In view of the conditions in Europe at that time, the exhibits were brought to Japan last fall through the good offices of the Italian Government.

The exhibits will total some 600 pieces. They are to be displayed in 14 galleries, according to their descriptions, namely, picture, sculpture, chemistry, shipping, water power, machinery, aviation, arms, warfare, architecture, city-planning, zoology and botany, dissection and optical instruments.

Besides, airplanes, parachutes, machine-guns, printing machines, watches, motor cars and the spoils of the Greater East Asia War will also be exhibited.

Meanwhile, all preparations are rapidly going on at the Industrial Hall, and it is reported that the Italian priests of Catholic churches in Tokyo are assisting in the construction works.

After the preliminary works are completed in May, the exhibition will be opened first to specially invited authorities of official and civilian circles and then to the general public in July.

Fortress on Corregidor Now Under Heavy Fire

(Continued From Page 1)

their way to the summit of Mt. Mariveles.

Enemy in Jolly Mood

As we approached Mariveles, we encountered a large number of enemy captives comprising Americans and Filipinos. They were far from being miserably despondent, as they sang in chorus and waved at the Japanese Forces. "Superiority" of the white race, as often claimed by the Britons and Americans, does not count here as the little brown men were undoubtedly overwhelming in number.

The half completed airfield extending to a distance of about two kilometers from the outskirts of Mt. Mariveles toward the coast line was bombed beyond repair by the Air Units of the Imperial Forces while damaged automobiles were almost overturned in the yawning crevices caused by the Japanese bombardment. The main section of the town was reduced to ashes as the retreating enemy resorted to "scorched-earth" tactics.

Suddenly, the barking of high-angle guns on Corregidor Island pierced our ears and as your reporter quickly glanced toward the "floating" fortress, he could see columns of black smoke covering a raised area on the island, and a formation of Japanese planes overhead, dropping deadly missiles mercilessly upon the enemy stronghold. Another raid was carried out from 9 a.m., lasting this time for the ensuing half hour, blasting the enemy batteries on the island fortress.

Thus, your reporter set his foot for the first time on the soil of Mariveles.

For Greater East Asia

"Vote to Build Greater East Asia" is the slogan of the Home Ministry which formally announced on Thursday the holding of the general election on April 30. A huge banner was put up in front of the Home Ministry building Thursday as shown above with the slogan written on it.

FRENCH THREATENED BY BREADLESS DAYS

Black Market Trading, Forgery Of Ration Cards Causes of Wheat Shortage

Transocean

VICHY, April 6.—"We lacked 250,000 tons of wheat on March 1, and if this shortage is not made good the French people will have no bread for six weeks," the regional prefect of Marseilles, M. Bonnefous, told representatives of the Legion of Ex-servicemen and newspaper correspondents at the Marseilles prefecture today.

The French people, he said, have lost no fewer than 700,000 tons of wheat because of black market trading. These figures, he explained, were based on information given by Secretary of State for Agriculture Pierre Gaziot, Secretary of State for Supplies Paul Charbin, and Minister of the Interior Pierre Pucheux at a recent conference in Vichy of all French prefects.

The situation, which could not be concealed from the population, was serious, Bonnefous declared. In January it seemed that there was a shortage of 100,000 tons of wheat, but upon closer examination this turned out to be as much as 250,000 tons.

The truth had to be told, the prefect declared. A total of 700,000 tons was diverted from its proper use by black market operations, cattle feeding, and forged food ration cards.

The Government had not reduced the bread ration because it wanted to wait until spring, when the population had more vegetables available. Bonnefous concluded by threatening peasants with severe punishment if they did not deliver their wheat.

Stricter control measures have been introduced in Marseilles, where 73 bakers have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from six to 12 months. This is meant only as a warning, and severer measures are threatened.

DUTCH LEGION DECORATED

17 Members Received Iron Cross for Gallant Action on Front

Transocean

THE HAGUE, March 30.—A total of 17 members of the Dutch Legion on the Eastern Front has been decorated with the Iron Cross, Commander Zondervan of the militia organization of the Netherlands National-Socialist movement, announced.

"Although everything has been done in the Netherlands to eradicate the martial virtues among the people, our volunteers fought splendidly on the Eastern Front," he declared.

Bulgaria Honors Oshima

D.N.B.

SOFIA, April 13.—King Boris of Bulgaria conferred on the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, the Alexander Order of the First Class. This Order representing the highest decoration of Bulgaria was conferred on Ambassador Oshima during his recent stay in the Bulgarian capital.

To Safeguard Grain

Transocean

VICHY, March 30.—The French Government has promulgated a law for safeguarding France's supply of grain. The law provides that all stocks of wheat and rye in the possession of dealers or farmers must be delivered to cooperatives and syndicates up to the end of April.

U.S. UNENTHUSIASTIC OVER WAR EFFORTS

Servicemen, Officials, Citizens In Apathy—Aims, Operations Incomprehensible

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES April 2.—There is little war enthusiasm among the people of the United States, declared Joseph Baird in a special report from Washington to the Nacion.

Talks with Americans of all classes and visits to the War and Navy Departments have left the impression, he stated, that the soldiers, sailors and Government officials do not take seriously their obligations toward their country.

While in the first World War the people were following war events with passionate enthusiasm, they are today hardly reading the newspapers to get information about the fighting in Russia or in the other war theaters distant from their own homes.

They look upon the motives and operations of the war as being incomprehensible and confused and do not sympathize with them.

In the course of a press conference in the White House, a correspondent asked President Roosevelt why the population was not enthusiastic. The President evaded the reply by saying that it was necessary to stir up the people by military parades and military bands.

Vargas Hails Fall Of Bataan Defense

(Continued From Page 1)

arded the enemy ships in port, leaving the waters full of derelicts

However, with speedy progress being made in the reconstruction work, the scribes continued, the day will not be far off when the waters of the Philippines will be free from the menace of mines and sunken ships.

Banks Resume Business

Furthermore, the closer link between the Philippines and other countries within the common prosperity sphere will doubtless affect its financial, economic, industrial and cultural relations immensely. Already, the reporters said, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan have inaugurated business with the result that remittances from Japanese residents to the mother country will shortly be made possible.

In the industrial field, on the other hand, the disposition of stocks of excessive commodities such as sugar and hemp can be effected satisfactorily while the import of finished products, in which the Philippines are having difficulties, can be increased as these requirements are now available from other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Meanwhile, plans are currently under way to give new education to the Filipinos of tomorrow. From the beginning of the new term in June, school officials will gradually dispense with the English language giving the children lessons from text books free of Anglo-American principles.

All in all, the reporters asserted, everything points to brighter days for the Filipinos when the American influence is completely ousted from the islands.

THREE ARTISTS WIN COVETED ART PRIZES

Painter and 2 Poets Recommended by Education Ministry for Imperial Awards

Ryohei Koiso, a prominent oil painter, Kotaro Takamura, an author of modern school poetry, and Jun Kawata, poet of tanka, will be awarded the Imperial Art Board prizes, it was announced by the Ministry of Education on Monday.

The Imperial Art Board, which was established in 1940, has been choosing foremost artists to be rewarded the Imperial Art Board prizes and recently decided to commend the trio for their pictorial and literary productions, namely an oil-painting entitled "Expedition over Niangtzekwan" by Koiso, an anthology "Do-tei" by Takamura, and an anthology of tanka, or the Japanese 31 syllable poem, by Kawata. The prize-awarding ceremony will take place in late April.

Mr. Koiso is a graduate of the Tokyo Art College. During his school days, he was specially selected at the Imperial Art Exhibition. He studied painting in France from 1928 to 1930.

In compliance with a request of the War Ministry, he went to North China and produced the remarkable picture "Expedition over Niangtzekwan," for which he has been heralded. It is claimed to be a masterpiece for its realistic style. He is now engaged in painting war pictures somewhere in the southern regions.

Mr. Takamura was born in Tokyo in 1883, the son of a sculptor, Koun Takamura. After finishing the course at the Sculpture Department of the Tokyo Art College, he went to Europe to further pursue his study. Returning home, he engaged in sculpture, and at the same time wrote poems.

Among his poetic productions, "Do-tei" is the most excellent, for which he has been rewarded the Art Board prize.

His poetry is a classic for the dexterity of technique and the appealing power of the substance. He has exerted a tremendous influence in the literary and cultural circles of this country for the last 30 years.

The son of the late Go Kawata, Litt. D. Jun Kawata began to write tanka during his middle school days. He was active in literary production when a student of the English Literature Department of the Tokyo Imperial University. Later, he shifted to the Jurisprudence Department and, entering the financial world after his graduation from the university, was promoted to the director of the Sumitomo Company.

The poetic productions which won him the prize are, Washi or Eagle, a collection of tanka written in the period from 1936 to 1939, and an anthology of 246 tanka on the historic places related to Emperor Jimmu, the first ruler of Japan, composed during his journey in Yamato and Ki-i provinces.

NATIVES ON HAINAN ISLE INCREASING FARM OUTPUT

All Due to Introduction of Japanese Method, Says Civil Governor

The Japanese method of agriculture is gaining wide popularity in Hainan Island, declared Kiyoshi Ikeda, Naval Civil Governor, when interviewed by the press at his residence on Monday following his return from the island, the Asahi reports.

The men dispatched to the island, stated Mr. Ikeda, work even on Sundays and holidays, but the climate is such that every one is getting healthier despite the heavy daily routine. Each morning, he said, men do not neglect to bow toward the Imperial Palace which is followed by the usual morning callisthenics. On the eighth of each month, ceremonies are held for the Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

"The natives in the island are now very friendly toward the Japanese and there is no anxiety whatsoever insofar as the problem of preserving peace and order is concerned," the Civil Governor stated. "On the contrary, the natives are proud of the fact that they are co-operating with the Japanese in constructing a new Asia."

The most pleasant scene he witnessed, Mr. Ikeda went on to say, was the rousing cheers given by the natives when they learned of the fall of Singapore, each person participating in a gigantic flag procession and singing Japanese songs.

An agricultural concern which had hitherto been operating in Taiwan introduced the modern method of farming with the result that the yield of crops per acre was considerably increased, adding further to the admiration held by the natives toward the Japanese.

"Watching the daily growth of the various plants," he said, "the natives are grateful to the Japanese for teaching them new methods of farming, and it is not unusual to see aged native farmers praying with folded hands whenever they see a Japanese instructor."

Mr. Ikeda added that the 5,000 Chinese residents in the island are likewise extending spontaneous co-operation toward Japanese in establishing a new order in Greater East Asia.

NEWSMEN AIR VIEWS AT VENICE CONGRESS

Journalists Assail British Press For Wielding Propaganda Deragatory to State

D.N.B.

VENICE, April 12.—The International Journalists' Congress continued its meeting Saturday afternoon with speeches delivered by representatives of the various countries creating great interest.

At the close of the session on Saturday, the Congress drafted and endorsed a motion addressed to the journalists of those countries where the press is still working under plutocratic methods, by requestig them in a resolution to rebel against these press methods in order to help the spirit of truth and justice to rule the press in those countries also.

In the course of the conference, a new contribution to the charges against the British press was furnished by the speech of the Norwegian delegate, State Councilor Lunde, a Minister of the Norwegian Government, who blamed the British press for the developments in Norway.

The speaker undisputably proved the share of the British press in the British policy of influencing the Norwegian Government in her interest. He recalled how, after the World War, the British Reuter's News Agency obtained a monopoly in Norway with which it created an instrument of propaganda directed against Fascist Italy and, later on, against Chancellor Hitler in Germany.

Minister Lunde finally charged England with having violated Norway's neutrality and, as proof, he quoted several times the British press and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Holland's Neutrality Violated

No less sharp attacks against the British press lies were made by the Dutch delegate, Secretary-General Goedewage, who charged Great Britain with having violated Holland's neutrality.

He declared: "If the British press were to publish the truth the war would have long been over. Without these British lies, the people would have long ago recognized the value of reconstruction.

The speaker then described Reuter's monopoly, which it had in Holland since 1935 by means of the Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau. By quoting the Dutch press many times, he showed how this press had been one-sidedly informed for the benefit of England, and how thus Holland's neutrality had been violated time and again.

Secretary Goedewage finally declared that the English and the American propaganda methods were responsible for the loss of the Netherlands East Indies by Holland.

The Italian delegate, Mr. Santamaria, described his impression at the gathering of the former Federation of International Journalists at Paris as "unbelievable frivolity" of the working methods. He bitterly attacked the rejection by this organization, of the Fascist journalists organization, even before this organization had filed its applications for admission.

Attacks U.S. Correspondent

The German delegate, Berge, former correspondent of D.N.B. at Belgrade, furnished a vivid picture of the type of plutocratic journalist he knew from his experience with the American journalist, Ray Brook, Belgrade correspondent of the New York Times.

Dr. Berge revealed how he surprised Mr. Brook in a conversation with Premier of Jugoslavia, General Dushan Simovitch, the United States and British Military Attaches, and the Jewish Minister of the Soviet Union shortly before the outbreak of the Jugoslavian putsch, and also that Mr. Brook soon afterward had bet 12 bottles of champagne that he would soon enter Vienna and Prague together with the Allied British and Serbian troops.

After having revealed some sensational enumerations of several falsified dispatches which Mr. Brook had sent to his paper from Belgrade, the German delegate declared that the N.Y. Times correspondent never had told the world of his adventurous and pitiable flight with General Simovitch to Greece.

MANCHOU DRAMA SOUGHT FOR JAPANESE THEATERS

Information Board Sponsors Party to Gather Material for Promoting Ties

To promote friendship between Japan and Manchoukuo through the medium of the theater, a group of six noted dramatists will be dispatched to Manchoukuo to collect interesting material for dramas based on Manchoukuoan themes to be staged in Japan, reports Domei.

The project, which is sponsored by the Board of Information, is expected to contribute greatly toward the realization among the Japanese of the importance of Manchoukuo in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The six noted playwrights who are scheduled to leave for Manchoukuo shortly include Yutaka Mafune, Ryuichiro Yagi, Osuke Agi, Shuji Hojo, Shunjiro Aoe and Ko Satani.

Also well-known dramatic critic and producer, Mantaro Kubota, and noted stage designer, Kisaku Ito, will accompany the party.

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 14

YOMIURI—Occupation of Bataan Peninsula Completed

NICHI NICHI—American-Filipino Forces on Bataan Destroyed

ASAHI—Significance of Bataan Occupation

HOCHI—Future of Indian Question

Occupation of Bataan Peninsula Completed

YOMIURI—The American-Filipino troops who had been putting up useless resistance at the natural strongholds of Bataan Peninsula finally collapsed before the general offensives of the Imperial Forces which were launched on April 3. Thus, the occupation of the entire peninsula was completed on April 11. We have no words to describe our thanks to the Imperial Forces who carried out their operations in the face of multiple difficulties in these steep mountainous regions.

Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, who had been placed in command of the American-Filipino troops after the escape to Australia of General Douglas MacArthur, fled into the island of Corregidor before the commencement of the Japanese general offensives. Although he is trying to put up last resistance there, the island is completely isolated now. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's utterance, that there was no way but to leave everything to the will of God, seems correct, for once, because the fate of the island of Corregidor is now completely doomed before the fierce offensives of the Japanese artillery and air corps. The complete occupation of the Philippines is nearing realization.

Although various construction projects have been making steady headway under the Vargas regime, some people of the Philippines, due to their desire for easy living, may still be entertaining some hope toward the United States and Britain. When the American troops are completely expelled from the Philippines by the fall of Corregidor, the illusion of these Filipinos will also be wiped out and reconstruction work in the area will undoubtedly make rapid progress.

American-Filipino Forces on Bataan Destroyed

NICHI NICHI—Within a brief period of eight days since the commencement of general offensives, the Imperial Forces have completed the occupation of the Bataan Peninsula, destroying the main force of the enemy. Although the enemy put up stiff resistance at their powerful strongholds there, they were unable to withstand the furious Japanese artillery and bombing attacks.

Using the same method employed by the British Army in Hongkong, Malaya and Burma, which sent the Indian and other native troops to the first line fronts, the American troops in the Philippines detailed Filipino soldiers to the firing front to cover their own lives. It is nothing but a manifestation of the brutality of the Anglo-Saxons.

Although the Washington authorities have been trying to make General Douglas MacArthur, who fled to Australia by deserting his troops in the Philippines, into a "hero" in the defense of Bataan, the fate of the peninsula had been already decided when Manila fell into our hands. The United States Pacific Fleet might have been planning to come to the rescue of the Philippines while the American forces were defending the peninsula, but it proved to be a mere paper plan when the main force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was wiped out on the very first day of the War of Greater East Asia.

After capturing Manila and pressing back the enemy to Bataan Peninsula, the Imperial Forces first took steps to subjugate Malaya, Java and Burma before destroying the enemy in the Philippines. Simply because of this strategic order of the Imperial Forces, the enemy on the peninsula were able to survive until recently and it was by no means due to their desperate resistance.

The fall of the Bataan Peninsula must have dealt a serious psychological blow to the American public. Reflecting the general public sentiment in the United States, the press in that country recently assailed the Government by asking when it is planning to stage its general counter-offensives on the Axis nations.

With the Bataan Peninsula falling into the hands of the Imperial Forces, the occupation of the island of Corregidor is now but a matter of hours. On this occasion, we wish to express our sincere gratitude for the brilliant strategy and gallant fighting of the Imperial Forces.

Significance of Bataan Occupation

ASAHI—Since the fall of Manila into Japanese hands on January 2, the main force of the American Army in the Philippines had been continuing resistance on the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island. Unable to withstand the fierce offensives of the Japanese Forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, the reputedly impregnable positions there collapsed one after another, and the entire peninsula of Bataan at last fell completely into our hands on April 11.

Although a portion of the enemy is still trying to put up useless resistance on the island of Corregidor, before the concerted furious offensives of the Japanese land and air forces, the complete collapse of the island is now but a matter of hours.

As the enemy fled into their strongholds on the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island after abandoning Manila, the Imperial Forces, effecting a strict blockade, brought heavy pressure to bear on them. Meantime, seizing control of the Greater East Asia Sea, the Imperial Navy succeeded in cutting off aid from the United States to the Philippines.

In view of the above situation, the Washington authorities, in order to avert their responsibility and stir the morale of defending American-Filipino troops there, had to praise General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces there, as a "hero" for his "courageous resistance" against the Japanese attack.

The successive victories scored by the Imperial Forces in the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies undermined the enemy's fighting spirit and General MacArthur himself finally fled to Australia on March 17, deserting his subordinate officers and men. Since his desertion, Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright has been in command of the American-Filipino troops in their last resistance.

Meantime, our strategic preparations were completed and a general offensive was launched on April 3 on the occasion of Jimmu Tenno-sai, the anniversary day of the demise of the first Emperor Jimmu. As the result of violent land and air offensives that ensued for eight days, enemy strongholds in the peninsula have fallen into our hands one after another and the occupation of the entire peninsula was completed on April 11.

With the occupation of the Bataan Peninsula completed now, the days of Corregidor are numbered. Thus, the last defense position of the enemy in the South has now collapsed and the entire Philippines, the only American territory in East Asia which was ruled by Spain for nearly four centuries, is now to be restored to East Asia. The entire nation wishes to express its heartfelt thanks for the gallant fighting spirit shown in the campaign carried out by the Imperial Forces.

Future of Indian Question

HOCHI—As we had expected, the Anglo-Indian negotiations which were opened by the dispatch of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, to New Delhi have finally come to a rupture. The British plan to drag India into the war by offering dominion status to that country has thus completely failed.

The rupture of the Anglo-Indian negotiations, has not only paved the way for the Indian independence movement, but will in the future intensify the conflict between India and Britain. Thus, Britain, which is facing powerful military offensives of the Japanese Forces on the one hand, is also to be confronted with the positive resistance of India on the other.

Britain, as sly as it is, will undoubtedly try every possible means in the future in order to win India over its side and may even employ armed forces in order to induce India to participate in the war.

As the result of the recent Anglo-Indian negotiations, the British intentions to retain India under its firm control have been revealed. On the contrary, with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan's intentions to restore India as it ought to be by freeing that country from British exploitation have also been made clear.

Japan's military offensives to destroy British influence in India have been intensified day after day and the positions of the two countries in the Indian Ocean are now to be reversed entirely. Therefore, no matter what method Britain may employ in the future toward India, the attitude of the Indian people toward the War of Greater East Asia is self-evident.

At this grave moment, we must exert ourselves in every manner in order to make the Indian people understand the true meaning of the current War of Greater East Asia. Besides our military offensive against Britain, by our policy toward Burma, we must make the Indian people decide their future course of action.

For Rent

A number of well-built 5 to 7-room houses in and out of Kobe for immediate rent.

One good-sized office room at Higashi-machi former Settlement).

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agent and Solicitors
37 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
Telephone: San. 789, 1423 & 1924
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin, Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00 one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire; Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Russians Repelled In Kertch Fighting

(Continued From Page 1)

Eastern Front for the next few weeks.

The sectors where fighting was still continuing were mostly the regions with night frosts, where the roads were not yet completely impassable.

During daytime, the temperatures were practically above zero everywhere on the Eastern Front, while muddy ground and inundations ruled in all sections without night frost. Naturally the supply question was seriously handicapped by such a state of the roads.

Holding Important Bases

Transocean

LISBON, March 28.—The Germans are still holding positions in the Donetz Basin, at Viasma and around Leningrad which are much further to the east than the Soviets expected, according to the Stockholm correspondent of the London Times.

Kursk, Orel and Novgorod as well as the largest part of the Crimea are still in German hands, he asserts, which means that the Soviets have not been able to reach the objectives they had mapped out for themselves or—their plans to encircle the German forces.

The Soviets, however, he adds, hope that they will yet be able to effectuate their plans during the coming weeks, when roads are still impassable.

Meanwhile, the Soviets, according to the Moscow correspondent of the same paper, have had to pay dearly for their winter attack.

In consequence, he points out, they need every tank and every plane they can get hold of.

In this connection the correspondent points out that Britain is behind in her deliveries of war material to the Soviet Union.

Every kind of arms, he adds, is needed on the Eastern Front by soldiers who know the German Army better than anyone else.

DENTAL SURGEON
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
TEL. SANNOMIYA 663.
ORAL X-RAY DIAGNOSIS
ORTHODONTIA
PLATE & BRIDGE WORKS

JAPAN TIMES BLDG.
Yuton Apartments
Newly-built attractive foreign-style apartments, furnished or unfurnished with service. Hot and cold running water in every room. Central heating and all up-to-date conveniences. Some rooms may, on application, be used as offices.
157 YAMASHITA-CHO, YOKOHAMA

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve 60,710,000

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen.

AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle, Wash.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento, Cal.

KOBE BRANCH:
SAKAYE-MACHI 1-CHOME
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 211.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI